The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI......NO. 6490.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 8, 1872.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE DEMOCRATS.

WHO THEY ARE AND WHAT THEY ARE

PHOTOGRAPHS BY H. G.

The Democratic Candidate on His Own Followers.

Pictures of the Democrats by Their Leader.

Horace Greeley Greets the "Murderers, Adulterers, Drunkards, Cowards, Liars and Thieves."

THEY NOMINATE HIM AS THEIR PRESIDENT

DEMOCRATS! LOOK AT YOUR PORTRAITS.

"SCUM OF THE EARTH," VOTE FOR GREELEY

Democrats are the Fathers of Southern Mulattoes.

ALL DO KNOW THAT THERE ARE SEVERAL HUNDRED THOUSAND MULATTOES IN THIS COUNTRY; AND WE PRESUME THAT NO ONE HAS ANY SERIOUS DOUBT THAT THE FATHERS OF AT LEAST NINE-TENTHS OF THEM ARE WHITE DEMOCRATS. AND WE ARE TOLD THAT THOSE DEMOCRATS, IF THEY WILL HAVE YELLOW CHILDREN, MIGHT BETTER THAN OTHERWISE TREAT THE MOTHERS RESPECTIVELY AS WIVES AFTER THE LAUDABLE PATTERN OF THAT EMINENT DEMOCRAT, VICE-PRESIDENT RICHARD M. JOHNSON.—HORACE GREELEY, DEC. 10, 1867.

Democrats are Pugilists, Gamblers, or Harlots.

EVERY ONE WHO CHOOSES TO LIVE BY PUGILISM, OR GAMBLING, OR HARLOTRY, WITH NEARLY EVERY KEEPER OF A TIPPLING-HOUSE, IS POLITICALLY A DEMOCRAT.—HORACE GREELEY, *Jan.* 7, 1868.

Democrats Fill All the Haunts of Debauchery.

POINT WHEREVER YOU PLEASE TO AN ELECTION DISTRICT WHICH YOU WILL PRONOUNCE MORALLY ROTTEN, GIVEN UP IN GREAT PART TO DEBAUCHERY AND VICE, WHOSE VOTERS SUBSIST MAINLY BY KEEPING POLICY-OFFICES, GAMBLING-HOUSES, GROG-SHOPS AND DARKER DENS OF INFAMY, AND THAT DISTRICT WILL BE FOUND AT NEARLY OR QUITE EVERY ELECTION GIVING A MAJORITY FOR THAT WHICH STYLES ITSELF THE 'DEMOCRATIC' PARTY. TAKE ALL THE HAUNTS OF DEBAUCHERY IN THE LAND, AND YOU WILL FIND NINE-TENTHS OF THEIR MASTER-SPIRITS ACTIVE PARTISANS OF THAT SAME DEMOCRACY. WHAT IS THE INSTINCT, THE SYMPATHETIC CHORD, WHICH ATTACHES THEM SO UNIFORMLY TO THIS PARTY? WILL YOU CONSIDER?—HORACE GREELEY.

Democrats are Ignorant Sots.

Every youth who is learning to sip and soak in the grog-shops is being fashioned to the uses of sham Democracy. His virtuous parents may think otherwise—may be ignorant of his haunts and his habits; but if he is learning to love liquor and loose company he is being fashioned to the ends of the adversary. Hence the Democratic managers and oracles almost uniformly hate and revile the temperance reform, even when personally temperate. They know that its triumph is their damage, and probable defeat. There is not a State in the Union whereof the Democratic Party is not conspicuously hostile to whatever legislation tends to diminish the number or the power of the grog-shops.—HORACE GREELEY.

They are Blacklegs, Burglars, and Keepers of Dens of Prostitution.

We thereupon asked our contemporary to state frankly whether the pugilists, blacklegs, thieves, burglars, keepers of dens of prostitution, &c., &c., were not almost unanimously Democrats.—HORACE GREELEY.

Democratic Virtues.

To smoke is a Democratic virtue; to chew is that virtue intensified; to drink rum is that virtue in the superlative—HORACE GREELEY.

Democrats Thrive Upon the Ignorance of the Community.

If there were not a newspaper nor a common school in the country, the Democratic Party would be far stronger than it is.—HORACE GREELEY.

Love Rum and Hate Niggers.

The essential articles of the Democratic creed [are] "love rum and hate niggers." The less one learns and knows, the more certain he is to vote the regular ticket from A to Izzard.—HORACE GREELEY.

Lewd, Ruffianly and Criminal.

A purely selfish interest attaches the lewd, ruffianly, criminal, and dangerous classes to the Democratic Party.—HORACE GREELEY.

Six in a Bed.

This would amount to six in a bed, exclusive of any other vermin, for every Democratic couch in the State of New-York, including those at Sing Sing and Auburn.—HORACE GREELEY.

What is Meant by a Return of Democrats to Power.

The brain, the heart, the soul of the present Democratic Party is the rebel element at the South, with its Northern allies and sympathizers. It is rebel at the core to-day. It would come into power with the hate, the chagrin, the wrath, the mortification of ten bitter years to impel and guide its steps. It would devote itself to taking off or reducing tax after tax until the Treasury was deprived of the means of paying interest on the national debt, and would hail the tidings of national bankruptcy with unalloyed gladness and unconcealed exultation. Whatever chastisement may be deserved by our national sins, we must hope that this disgrace and humiliation will be spared us.—HORACE GREELEY, *February*, 1871.

He Declares He is a Bitter Enemy of the Democrats—Except When He Wants Their Votes.

I saw the other day a suggestion that I would probably be the best Democratic candidate to run against Gen. GRANT for President. I thought that about the most absurd thing I ever heard or read. If the Democratic Party were called upon to decide between GRANT and myself, I know that their regard for what they must call principle would induce nine-tenths of them to vote against me. Why? I am a decided enemy of that party, even in its most respectable aspects.

Greeley's Ideas of "Mercy" for the South—Southerners, Will You Not Vote for Gentle Horace?

When the rebellious Traitors are overwhelmed in the Field, and scattered like leaves before an angry wind, it must *not be* to return to Peaceful and Contented Homes. THEY MUST FIND POVERTY AT THEIR FIRESIDES, AND THE PRIVATION IN THE ANXIOUS EYES OF MOTHERS AND THE RAGS OF CHILDREN.—HORACE GREELEY, *Tribune*, Nov. 26, 1860.

Greeley Calls for Greater Severity of the Kuklux Laws—No Mercy for the South.

From the Tribune, 1871.

"I hold our Government bound by its duty of protecting our citizens in their fundamental rights, to pass and enforce laws for the extirpation of the execrable Kuklux conspiracy; and if it has not the power to do it, then I say our Government is no Government, but a sham. *I therefore on every proper occasion advocated and justified the Kuklux act. I hold it especially desirable for the South; and if it does not prove strong enough to effect its purpose, I hope it will be made stronger and stronger.*"

He Calls for More Rigorous Laws.

It is urged by the Democratic organs that the law is to be enforced in State and municipal elections. This is done to make it more obnoxious, if that be possible, to their party. *But, unfortunately, this is an error. The law applies only to Presidential and Congressional elections*, THOUGH WE HEARTILY WISH IT COULD BE MADE TO APPLY TO ALL OTHERS.

What Senator Schurz Thinks of Greeley's Nomination.

From Mr. Bowles' Account of the Cincinnati Convention.

The conduct of Gov. BROWN, and its resultant nomination of Mr. GREELEY, were indeed a sad surprise and serious blow to CARL SCHURZ. Pledging in faltering voice his support of the nomination to the Convention, he left it weary with labor and sad in spirit for the house of his friend, Judge STALLO. Entering there a circle of equally disappointed friends, he said: "I am overwhelmed and discouraged." There were no words of consolation or cheer to offer him, and a sad silence reigned for a few moments. Then he turned to the piano, and with his master hand poured out his feeling through one of AUBER's most touching compositions. It seemed as if the composer's thought had never been so fitly rendered before, and tears filled the eyes of the whole company.

From the Washington Correspondent of the Frankfort Gazette, May 29.

Our distinguished countryman was greatly depressed, and said that he would never have gone to the Cincinnati Convention, much less presided over it, had he known how pitifully it would end. He admitted that he had underrated the strength of the Republican Party, and overrated the purity of the motives and aspirations of the men by whom he had been surrounded at Cincinnati. He said that so many things had seemed to indicate that the Republican Party was on the verge of dissolution, and that the Administration had become odious, that he had taken his stand in favor of the Liberal movement, in the sincere hope that victory was within the grasp of the Cincinnati Convention. But he now began to see that, if he had not been grossly misled, he had certainly erred in looking upon the Republican organization as melting away. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS would have been probably elected. He would certainly have received the bulk of the German vote. GREELEY would not and could not get it. The Germans could not be brought to support a man who had advocated so many things that were at variance with their convictions and their tendencies. Nor could GREELEY have been successful at Cincinnati but for the mismanagement of the movement in favor of ADAMS' nomination. Certain newspapers of large circulation, but which, on account of their sensational character and political untrustworthiness, had lost the confidence of the honest and sincere masses, had proclaimed themselves the special champions of Mr. ADAMS, and had demanded his nomination so imperiously that many delegates had refused to submit to their dictation. The BLAIRS had been again on hand with the usual result. *The whole affair was enough to disgust one forever with American politics.*"

The Opinion of Mr. Samuel Bowles, of the Springfield Republican, (Letter May 4, 1872.)

But, with his usual perversity of temper and openness to flattery, Mr. GREELEY will probably continue to give his faith and to attribute his success to those who fawn upon him that they may use him, and to slander and abuse those braver and truer friends who dare to expose these creatures to him and the world, and tell him the truth that he needs to hear, even if he does not like it.

From the Evening Post, June 17, 1872.

Should HORACE GREELEY ever be the President of the United States we firmly believe that the corruption and the crime of an Administration with a man at its head so weak in principle as he, so infirm of purpose as he, so imbecile of character as he, so surrounded by such a crowd of adventurers, and cormorants, and knaves as would surround him—that the corruption and the crime of such an Administration would reach proportions that would put their perpetrators beyond the cognizance of ordinary Courts of law, and that would call for and compel other correction than ordinary penitentiaries can afford. Where the rebellious element and the corrupt element of the country are combined to gain possession of the Government, and on a false pretense, we may prepare ourselves for any calamity that in the course of human events can possibly befall any people in their political relations with each other and the world.

Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall—Letter Withdrawing From the Greeley Committee.

However highly the candidate of the Cincinnati Convention may be esteemed as a citizen, and may have justly earned an enviable reputation for benevolence and kind-heartedness, certainly the facility with which he swings round the circle, and indulges in extraordinary somersaults, entitles him to be considered as "first acrobat" in the political circus.

How far he may be successful in the present attempt—that of riding two horses at once—remains to be seen.

From the Nation, June 20, 1872.

Our belief is that, except on the points of nepotism and "gift-taking," and ignorance, GREELEY would be open to all the objections which have been raised against GRANT. He surpasses GRANT in gullibility, and is far inferior to him in executive ability; that GREELEY's advent would be marked by a redistribution of offices, which would plunge the civil service into a far worse condition than that in which it is now, as he is surrounded by even a lower class of politicians than those who surround GRANT, and is now daily contracting obligations to them which he will be forced to discharge by quartering them on the treasury, and that among them would be found a swarm of Democrats hungry with the hunger of ten years' opposition and full of contempt for him; that he would, without his knowledge perhaps, be managed by these men and for their benefit; that his advent to power too would stimulate all the worst tendencies of the day, and those which make most strongly against reform—contempt for training and for experience of all kinds; faith in blatherskite and bawling as instruments of human regeneration; disregard of character as a social or political force; farcical views of government and legislation; recklessness and indifference to details in administration; and that subtle but nevertheless potent hindrance to civilization which consists in the cultivation of grossness and vulgarity of manners as things in themselves desirable.

From the Nation, June 20, 1870.

There is nothing in GREELEY's career to lead the *Nation* to suppose that as either a civil service reformer or revenue reformer he is any better than GRANT; his political associates are, on the whole, worse than GRANT's; his conceit and self-confidence and restlessness tenfold greater than GRANT's; and so also is his gullibility. Therefore, knowing what GRANT does, and not knowing what GREELEY may do, we prefer and advise others to bear with GRANT, and keep their courage up for four years more.

From the Evening Post, May 24, 1872.

It is still more certain that if he goes to Washington and begins to carry on the affairs of the Government, his Administration will soon make itself so ridiculous, and at the same time so dangerous that the people will abandon him and his piebald party in disgust, and in that case it is not impossible that the next turn in the wheel may give the real reformers a new opportunity. And then, as we understand it, the independent journalist, reappearing omnipotently on the scene, is to evolve a new order of the chaos he himself produced. There is a certain amount of amusement to be derived from the idea of our later Franklin, after marching with great shouting and applause to Washington, and installing himself there with much solemnity, finding that after all he had only been the tool of his enemies, who all the time had been using him to defeat his own darling objects. The poetical justice of such a fact would certainly be beautiful.

To support chicane, however, in order that consistency may win the day; to advocate the election of *an ignorant bigot*, in order that the cause of statesmanship may conquer; to take an active part in a fraud, in order that purity may triumph in the end—is this conduct worthy of reformers? To support GREELEY from these motives strikes us as very much like doing evil that good may come.

From the Nation, June 27, 1872.

They ask us to believe that a man who has been all his life singularly crochety, fickle and easily deceived, will change his ways at the ripe age of sixty-two; that the evil influences which forced his nomination on them against their better judgment, and to their great sorrow and dismay, will, before 1876, have totally disappeared and left a clear field for the saints; that "the bad men" who now surround Mr. GREELEY and manage him will leave politics and confine themselves to agriculture and the printing of tracts; and that after having had firm hold of the patronage of the Government for four years, they will, unlike GRANT's men, allow the Schurzes, Whites and Bowleses to step in at any moment and "purify" in every direction. What can a rational man say of expectations like these? We believe the well-recognized distinction between demagogues and reformers consists in this: that the reformer never proposes to overturn anything without producing a well-considered substitute for it, while the demagogue is always prepared to overturn without being able to state, and generally without caring, what will take the place of the thing he destroys. He makes confusion first, and leaves the rest to chance. Is there not an unpleasant resemblance to the demagogue's procedure in the plans of some of our Greeleyite friends? Is not their theory the very one with which the mob of rioters in this City started out in 1863 to demolish the Provost-Marshal's office?

Greeley's Chief Supporters.

Report of Meeting of New-York Democrats, held on Tuesday Evening, May 7.

Hon. BENJAMIN WOOD supported the motion, saying that he believed nine-tenths of the Democrats in the country were favorable to the nomination of HORACE GREELEY, at that Convention. [Cheers.] Mr. WOOD also said that HORACE GREELEY had told him that no Republican Convention could cause his withdrawal. If the Democrats failed to ratify he might withdraw.

Greeley's Backer.

Quoted in Dana's Sun.

SARATOGA.—I met JOHN MORRISSEY today. An eager shake of the hand with a word or two of mutual recognition was all that was necessary before the question of GREELEY's chances for success became the animated topic of conversation.

"Well, JOHN, what do you think of the old philosopher's prospects for the Presidency?"

"Good enough, and daily improving," was his ready answer.

"Do you think with his indorsement of the Baltimore Convention that his election will amount to a certainty?"

"Certainly I do," he said, "and although I may be wrong in my conclusions, my money ain't, and I stand ready to put up on it to the amount of $5,000 or $10,000, and would go it, several times over at that. With no flank movement on the part of his openly declared friends, and a proper 'hushing up' of his own, and but little letter writing from his ready, fertile pen, he will be the 'winning card,' sure!"

THE ERIE BOARD.

The New Directors Nominated by Cable Telegram.

All Tributary Roads and the New-York Central Represented—Vanderbilt the Controlling Spirit—Proposed Repeal of the Law Against His Being President.

The new move in Erie, exclusively announced in the TIMES of Saturday, has caused no end of excitement among the brokers, and there has already been considerable speculation on the street as to the ultimate result of the movement. The publication of the scheme to unite the New-York, Erie and Central roads has made a decided sensation throughout the State, as well as in this City. Today we are enabled to throw additional light upon the movement, and show how the Erie Board will be formed to-morrow. By the facts we now give it will be seen that the consolidation of the two great railroads in this State will be promptly effected.

Were it not for the law passed by the Legislature in the interests of Fisk and Gould, there is no doubt that the Presidency of the road would have been given to Vanderbilt by the combined vote of the English stockholders. As it is, a President will be elected who will be willing to resign in favor of Vanderbilt just as soon as the law incapacitating a stockholder or officer in the New-York Central from holding any position in Erie can be repealed.

It is now positively stated that Mr. McHenry, as soon as he returned from England, made a formal offer of the Presidency of the Erie road to Commodore Vanderbilt, under the conditions already stated in these columns. Mr. Vanderbilt accepted the proposition, and the arrangements were consummated, but it was found that he could not act as President under the existing law. It was then decided to compromise the matter until he could be legally elected. The final arrangement, therefore, differs but little from the original one.

In order that our readers can see what the present arrangements are, we give the names of the directors and officers selected, in accordance with the wishes of Vanderbilt, and which have been approved by the English stockholders. There will be a few changes in the list in consequence of some of the members holding New-York Central stock, which they feel disinclined to dispose of to legalize their election. The English stockholders are anxious to secure such a combination as will be for the best interests of the road financially, and will not hesitate to adopt any scheme likely to secure that end. There may be some trouble at the election to be held to-morrow in consequence of the challenging of the votes of certain men who have come over from England, on account of their citizenship.

A conference was held between Mr. McHenry and Mr. Gilson Homan in reference to the matter last night, as well as to settle the other affairs relative to the election of Tuesday. It is thought that a challenge cannot be sustained, and the opinion which has been obtained from the Attorney-General by Mr. McHenry coincides with that view. When it was found that Mr. Vanderbilt was incapacitated to serve as President of Erie, the position was offered to T. B. Blackstone, now President of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, but he positively declined the offer, because of the amount of work which he was already laboring under. Another reason was that Erie was so changeable that he was not sure of holding his position for any length of time, and moreover, the tenders to Mr. Vanderbilt made it more uncertain.

It was rumored on Saturday that a conference between Jay Gould and Mr. McHenry had taken place, but its purport has not been divulged. George Crouch, who has had considerable to do with Erie in conjunction with the English stockholders, is still on the fence as regards the election, but he expresses his willingness to vote for the party best fitted to advance the interests of the road. He holds 500 shares in his own name, and Mr. McHenry 200 shares, but each represents an immense number of English shares. Gen. Diven at present seems to be the most likely man to be nominated for the Presidency of the road. The following is the list of directors as at present made up. This list was telegraphed from London to Mr. Geo. Crouch, and Mr. McHenry indorses it with few exceptions:

DIRECTORS.

T. B. Blackstone, President Chicago and Alton.
Gen. A. S. Diven, present Vice-President.
W. R. Travers, member present Board.
W. B. Duncan, of Duncan & Sherman.
Chas. Day, member present Board.
S. L. M. Barlow, member present Board.
Geo. T. Olliphant, President Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.
Gen. Dix.
J. V. L. Pruyn, Albany and Susquehanna Railroad.
Gilson Homan, Wetmore Cryder, —— Greene, present London Directors.
J. T. Johnstone, President New-Jersey Central.
E. D. Morgan, Ex-Governor.
F. W. Schuchardt, Banker.
S. D. Babcock, Banker.
J. J. Cisco, member present Board.

It will be seen on examination, that the following are the new names: T. B. Blackstone, W. B. Duncan, Geo. T. Olyphant, J. V. L. Pruyn, J. T. Johnstone, Ex-Gov. E. D. Morgan, F. W. Schuchardt and S. D. Babcock. Several of these gentlemen represent important connecting railroad lines, and others hold large quantities of stock, and are directly connected with the interests of the New-York Central and Erie lines. The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad men are Messrs. Duncan, Day and Barlow. There is a strong probability of the votes of Messrs. Homan, Cryder and Greene being challenged and strongly disputed, as they are not residents of this country. Gen. Diven being a popular man along the Erie line, and well fitted for its management, stands at present a strong chance of being elected.

If this combination is effected the Vanderbilt scheme will be carried into effect, though the Commodore will not appear on the surface. Except that he will not be able to sign himself as President of Erie, Mr. Vanderbilt will be the real master, and hereafter the two lines will be run in the same interest, and in reality constitute a monopoly in the carrying of freight to and from the West.

Danger of Railroad Monopolies—More Independent Railroads Needed.

From the Rochester Express.

A very brief paragraph in last night's dispatches deserves a great deal more attention than it will be apt to receive. It is nothing less than the announcement of the consolidation of the Erie and the New-York Central Railroads by the English stockholders of the Erie, who are to make Commodore Vanderbilt President of that road, giving him unlimited control of the freight and passenger traffic of the Empire State. Vanderbilt has long aspired to such control, and it is one important benefit which the old management of Erie, bad as it was, gave the public, that it saved us from the evil of a monopoly. If Erie, in passing into the hands of English stockholders, is to be consolidated with the New-York Central, the great corporation will become independent of popular or legislative control, will corrupt politics, bribe Judges, and oppress the people most directly interested in the management of railway interests. Unless some means are devised for controlling and limiting railroad corporations the people of this State will soon be powerless against their monopolies, as New Jersey is against Camden and Amboy, or Pennsylvania against its railway kings. We need next Winter to fill our State Legislature with men who cannot be bought, with men who will put some check on railroad monopolies.

The announcement that passenger and traffic fares on these consolidated roads will soon be raised is premature, or at least only partially true. By the charter of the New-York Central, that road cannot legally charge more than two cents a mile for passengers. The Erie Road has no such limitation, and efforts have been made time and again to remove the restriction from the New-York Central. Once or twice such laws were forced through the Legislature, but were vetoed by Gov. Fenton, who has ever since incurred the hatred of the monopolists and earned the gratitude of the people by his firmness on these occasions. A great effort will be made next Winter to remove the restriction, and the people should see to it that the Legislature is filled with men who can be depended upon not to sell themselves or be duped into the support of this oppressive tax on the people of the State. That a man should be honest is next Fall vastly more important, if he is a candidate for the Legislature, than that he should be Republican or Democrat.

The improved and honest management of the Erie Canal will furnish a partial protection to the people against railway monopolies in freight. The railroads understand this, and some of their shrewdest and ablest agents are set to making thousands of dollars on their canal contracts, which yearly leave the canals in worse condition, and therefore less formidable competitors. Lastly, we must have more railroads, and with them guarantees in their charter that they shall never be managed or controlled by the owners and directors of other roads. The Midland and the Lake Ontario Shore Railroads when completed, will furnish competing lines against the Central and Erie monopoly. The proposed New-York West Shore and Chicago Railway must be built. If the present owners of the franchise sell out, the charter should be revoked and granted to other parties. While railroad business is so profitable, that in the lifetime of one man, it has given Commodore Vanderbilt $80,000,000, and has paid dividends on a capital of five or ten times the original cost of the New-York Central, there ought to be no difficulty in securing required capital for other enterprises which are certain to give equally large returns. The immense resources of the North-west, now only partially developed, will, within the next twenty-five years, demand five or six great lines through the Empire State to New-York, Boston and Portland, to say nothing of the large amount of freight and business which will ultimately go down the St. Lawrence to Montreal, and thence be shipped to Europe.

Commodore Vanderbilt's Ambition.

From the Oswego Press.

Commodore Vanderbilt has at last achieved the great object of his ambition—the absolute control of the two great trunk lines of railroad leading westward from New-York. The statement of our dispatch, that freight tariffs will be immediately raised, will not surprise anybody. The object of controlling Erie as well as Central is just that of being able to put up freights and no other. The grasping Commodore has long cherished the magnificent idea of laying New-York and the whole country under tribute by controlling the chief lines of communication between the producing West and the consuming East and the exporting seaboard. Happily circumstances have deferred his acquiring control so long that the means of escape from his despotism are much nearer and easier than when he made his famous Erie raid of 1867. New-York merchants will now be able to see very clearly the good policy of lending a helping hand to the Midland and West Shore railroads, and to the Lake Ontario Shore, which will supply the link of connection to the westward for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, long in operation to this point, and for the Midland, now rapidly approaching completion. It would not be strange if the Oswego railroads should receive substantial benefit from Vanderbilt's latest and most threatening grasp toward total monopoly.

WASHINGTON.

An Unhappy Lot—Baltimore Delegates—Another Defaulter to the Treasury Declares for Greeley—Condition of New-York National Banks.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The Liberal organs are bound to be unhappy under any and all circumstances. The latest occasion they have for abusing the President is because he has removed Mr. McLean, and appointed Hon. Norman B. Judd Collector of the Port of Chicago. Now as long as Mr. McLean was in office they abused him, denouncing him as corrupt, and charging base motives upon the President for appointing him, since he happened to be the business partner of the President's brother. Now Mr. McLean is a martyr in the eyes of the Liberals, while Mr. Judd, who has only served his country as Minister to Berlin and as a member of Congress, is denounced as ignorant and unfit for the position of Collector of Chicago.

BALTIMORE DELEGATES.

The delegates to Baltimore are passing through the city in small squads, and as a rule make no stop here, there being no flesh-pot attractions for that class just yet, though the skeletons at the Greeley-Brown head-quarters in this city promise great things. Sunset Cox and Hon. James B. Beck, who were here, went over to Baltimore last night. Both took large supplies of peppermint to settle their stomachs after swallowing the Liberal Republican crow. Cox said he could eat it, but he didn't hanker after it.

A DEFAULTER HEARD FROM.

The Liberal organs, notably the *Tribune*, chronicle with gusto the name of every recruit who achieves fame by advertising himself for Greeley. The latest announcement is, that Gen. J. B. Steedman, who is decorated as the "hero of Chickamauga," is out for Greeley. There are some people here who are glad Mr. Steedman has been heard from—notably the accounting officers of the Treasury, on whose books he stands a defaulter to the amount of $212,336 93 in cash, besides some half a million dollars more in uncollected taxes, all achieved while Collector of Internal Revenue at New Orleans by the grace of Andrew Johnson. Of course, it is natural and proper he should be for Greeley.

CONDITION OF THE NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKS.

The abstract of the reports made to the Controller of the Currency, showing the condition of the National Banks in the State of New-York exclusive of the Cities of New-York and Albany, on the 10th of June, show the following items:

Resources.	
Loans and discounts	$69,895,794
United States bonds	35,627,650
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	9,225,042
Due from banks	1,448,497
Checks and other cash items	1,502,706
Bills of banks	841,475
Specie	156,703
Legal-tender notes	5,602,062
Three per cent. certificates	85,000
Liabilities.	
Capital	$36,509,141
Profits	12,834,631
Bank notes outstanding	29,467,270
Dividends unpaid	84,238
Deposits	46,265,161
Due to banks	4,831,389

A COLORED NAVAL CADET.

If report be true, the Naval Academy will soon have a sensation, it being said that colored Congressman Elliott, of South Carolina, has selected a boy of his own race to be a cadet midshipman. The other colored Congressmen will make similar selections.

TREASURY DECISIONS.

It has been decided at the Treasury Department that the act of July, 1870, exempting steam-tugs from entrance and clearance and corresponding fees, does not apply to Canadian tugs towing Canadian vessels in an American port; that certain Canadian steamers making two trips daily between American and Canadian ports, and occasionally used in towing other boats, and at other times engaged in the Canadian coasting trade are not ferry-boats within the meaning of the act of June 4, 1872, and are not therefore exempt from entrance and clearance fees, &c., and that canal-boats documented with frontier papers coming with domestic produce through Lake Champlain, and the Champlain Canal and the Hudson River Railroad into tide-water are not required to surrender the frontier documents and take out coasting papers for the sea-coast.

Fire in East Twenty-Fourth-street.

Shortly before midnight, a fire broke out in the rear of the lager-beer saloon of Philip Brauer, on the first floor of the two-story frame building, No. 241 East Twenty-fourth-street, and extended to the adjoining livery stable of Edward Cunningham. The flames spread very rapidly, threatening with destruction a large six-story tenement-house adjoining the stables. The occupants of the tenement-house were very much alarmed, but the Police force on the ground, under Capt. Cameron and Sergts. Nicholson and Lynch, of the Eighteenth Precinct, facilitated the removal of the tenants, who were all got out of the building without accident. The horses and carriages in Cunningham's stables were removed before the flames reached them, and were all saved. A horse belonging to a peddler, in a small stable immediately in the rear of the lager-beer saloon, was burned to death. The lager-beer saloon and Cunningham's stables were completely burned out. Mr. Cunningham's loss is estimated at $2,000; no insurance. The loss of Brauer, the lager-beer saloon-keeper, is estimated at $1,000; insured in the Germania Company. The buildings are owned by Edward Beekman; loss $3,000; insured. The tenement mentioned was slightly damaged by fire and water. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained.

KUKLUX.

Whipping a Clergyman in Reynolds County, Missouri—Burning a Court-House to Destroy Records by a Corrupt Ring.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—Two days ago, a report reached here of the severe flogging of Rev. Thomas Callahan, near Centreville, Reynolds County, Mo., on the night of June 23, by a band of disguised men. Yesterday Callahan arrived here, having walked from Centerville to Rolla, 120 miles, when he took the cars for this city. He made a long statement to United States Marshal Newcomb and the United States commissioner to the effect that he was chaplain of the Forty-eighth Infantry during the war. He went to Reynolds County from Clinton, Iowa, about a year ago, being a strong Republican in politics. His troubles first originated in politics, but the whipping grew out of the fact that last November the Court-house of Reynolds' County was burned, and was again burned in May, destroying all the county records. Incendiarism was suspected, and Marion Johnson was indicted as the incendiary. On the 21st of June Callahan published a letter in the Ironton *Enterprise* exonerating Johnson. He knew who did burn the Court-house, but gave no names. On the night of June 23, while he was watching his sick wife, seven men, with blackened faces, entered his house, dragged his wife from bed, plundered the house, bound and took him half a mile away, and, after attempting to make him tell who set fire to the Court-house, gave him about seventy-five lashes on the bare back with hickory switches. They then ordered him to leave the county in ten days, under penalty of death. Callahan further stated that there is a corrupt Court-house ring in Reynolds County, against whom he was strongly opposed and who were interested in the destruction of the county records to cover up their frauds in land titles. Not one man in fifty, he says, knows anything about his title. Callahan names the following persons who are supposed to have been engaged in whipping him: J. H. George, Sheriff of Reynolds County; A. J. Banks, Clerk of the Circuit and County Court; A. M. Banks, son of the County Clerk; Napoleon George, son of the Sheriff, and two others.

FIGURES FROM THE CENSUS.

Another Installment of Facts from Tables of Occupations in the New Census.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The "Tables of Occupation," which have just been completed at the census office, show that of the 12,505,923 persons pursuing gainful occupations, 9,802,038 were born in the United States; 836,502 in Germany; 949,164 in Ireland; 301,779 in England and Wales; 71,933 in Scotland; 109,681 in Sweden, Norway and Denmark; 58,197 in France; 189,307 in British America, and 46,300 in China and Japan.

Of the total number 5,922,471 were engaged in agriculture; 2,707,421 in manufactures, mechanical and mining pursuits; 1,191,238 in trade and transportation, and 2,684,793 were rendering personal and professional services.

Of the Germans returned, 224,531 were engaged in agriculture, 308,231 in manufactures, &c., 112,297 rendering personal or professional services; 96,432 of the latter being classed as laborers, and 42,866 as domestic servants.

Of the Irish returned, 138,425 were engaged in agriculture, 264,628 in manufacture, &c., 119,091 in trade and transportation; 425,617 rendering personal and professional services, of whom 229,199 were classed as laborers, and 145,956 as domestic servants.

Of the English and Welsh returned 77,173 were engaged in agriculture, 142,631 in manufactures, &c., 22,086 in trade and transportation, 49,889 in professional and personal services.

Of the Scotch returned 17,850 were engaged in agriculture, 32,960 in manufactures, &c., 8,440 in trade, &c., 12,683 in personal and professional services.

Of the Swedes, Danes and Norwegians returned, 50,480 were engaged in agriculture, 21,283 in manufactures, 9,564 in trade, &c., 29,354 in rendering personal and professional services.

Of the natives of British America returned, 48,288 were engaged in agriculture, 76,457 in manufactures, 16,565 in trade and transportion, 48,003 in personal and professional services.

Of the Chinese and Japanese returned, 2,862 were engaged in agriculture; 21,702 in manufactures, &c., 2,250 in trade and transportation, 19,486 in personal and professional services, 5,421 of the latter being classed as domestic servants, and 3,657 as launderers and laundresses.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, July 7—8 P. M.—The barometer has risen somewhat over the New-England and middle Atlantic States. The temperature has fallen slightly over the latter, where cloudy weather, areas of rain and light to fresh easterly to southerly winds have prevailed during the day, and partly cloudy weather, with light to fresh easterly to southerly winds over the South Atlantic States. Telegraphic reports for this evening have not as yet been received from New-England and from Lake Erie to Alabama and westward.

PROBABILITIES.

Light to fresh easterly to southerly winds, and partly cloudy weather will probably prevail on Monday over the South and Middle Atlantic States; partially cloudy weather for New-England; clear and partially cloudy weather for the northern portion of the Middle States, with light to fresh winds.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Father Gavazzi spoke twice in Cincinnati, Ohio, yesterday, to immense congregations.

Ground will be broken for the North Pacific Railroad at Sauselito, opposite San Francisco, today.

James Simpson, a deck-hand on the steamer City of Richmond, was drowned at Bangor, Me., last night.

A break occurred on the Erie Canal at Port Jackson on Saturday, which, it is said, will require five or six days to repair.

Three of the boys who were injured by an explosion of fire-works at South Boston on Friday evening have since died.

An Italian woman named Benedicta Gueuno was burned to death last evening in Boston by explosion of a kerosene lamp.

George B. Norris, for twenty years Clerk of the Courts in Springfield, Mass., died suddenly yesterday morning. Age fifty-four years.

The exercises of the Commencement week at Trinity College, Hartford, began yesterday, by the preaching of the Baccalaureate sermon by President Jackson.

Wm. Warner, a wealthy citizen of Hadley, Mass., who has been subject to fits of insanity, shot himself fatally on Saturday, from fear of coming to want.

The Salt Lake *Herald's* special says that Mr. Dodge has interviewed the Indians reported to be hostile, and gives assurance that they have no hostile intentions.

Henry Walker, an engineer, and Joseph Eldridge, fireman, on the Fairhaven Railroad, were killed near Tremont, Mass., on Saturday, by their train running off the track.

Gov. Smith, of Georgia, has issued an order to the colored military organization in Savannah known as the Lincoln Union Guards to hold an election for commissioned officers.

The Harvard an Yale Freshmen crews have withdrawn from the Corning regatta at Springfield. This will have no effect, however, on the University race, in which centres the chief interest.

Joseph Whitaker, aged fifty-three years, was found dead in a grove west of Newburg, N. Y., yesterday morning. He had been missing from the 4th inst. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of death by sun-stroke.

Judge McKean, of Utah, has fixed Thursday next for hearing the injunction case of the English Emma Mining Company against the Illinois Funnel Company by an agreement of the parties.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Losses by the Burning of the Central Railroad Paint-Shop.

Progress of the Revolutionary Bands in Mexico.

A Battle Imminent in the Vicinity of Monterey.

Ratification of the Franco-German Evacuation Treaty.

A Boy Shot for Trespassing on a Preacher's Grounds.

THE WEST ALBANY FIRE.

Destruction of the Central Railroad Paint-Shops—The Losses and Insurance.

ALBANY, July 7.—There were thirty-one freight-cars standing on the tracks, which were totally destroyed. Of this number twenty were loaded. Ten contained hay and the remainder lumber, corn, hides, provisions, and general merchandise. All the cars in the paint-shop were old, having been repaired, and were run in for repainting. The estimated value of the passenger-coaches was $2,000 each, or the total value of the nineteen destroyed, $38,000. The two Wagner sleeping-cars were valued at $7,000 each. The six freight-cars in the shop were valued at $650 each, and the caboose-car at $700, making the total value of the cars destroyed in the shop, $56,000. The total value of the thirty-one freight cars destroyed on the tracks, estimating each at $650, was $20,150. The loss in the shop is estimated by Joseph Jones, Esq., Superintendent of the car department at West Albany, at $20,000. Ten of the twenty loaded cars destroyed were filled with hay and three with lumber. The contents of the remaining seven were not very valuable. The total loss on freight is estimated at $6,000, making the apparent aggregate loss $102,750. The actual loss, it is believed by Mr. Jones, will not exceed $90,000, as iron and other material which will be recovered from the ruins will be worth an amount sufficient to reduce the loss to the figures stated. The Wagner sleeping-cars were insured for $5,000 each in the Home Insurance Company, of New York, and the Hartford Company, of Connecticut. There was no insurance on the balance of the property destroyed. The origin of the fire is unknown. The general opinion, however, is that it was of incendiary origin. Before the shop was closed, at 5 o'clock, it was thoroughly inspected by Alderman Burch, the Superintendent, and everything was in perfect order. It had been swept throughout, and there were no explosive materials of any kind in any portion of the building. The fire possibly may have been communicated to the roof, where it was discovered, by a spark from a locomotive, but the general opinion is that it was the work of design.

MEXICO.

Progress of the Revolution—A Battle Imminent Near Monterey.

MATAMORAS, Mexico, July 6.—Parioga writes from Caliera on June 28, that Crevina did not attack Saltillo, in order to avoid the effusion of blood. The enemy has very little ammunition, and having no hopes of aid must capitulate. The revolution is strong in the entire country. Diaz writes, from near Jalisco, that he is overrunning that State with very strong forces.

Naranjo and Barra have 1,000 men between Monterey and Saltillo, awaiting events. From Mathuala there is news of the defeat of 300 of Ochoa's cavalry by Martinez, with a loss of 150 in prisoners. Ochoa is concentrating his forces in San Luis Potosi.

A correspondent telegraphs from Marin, eight leagues from Monterey, that Cevalles is there and promises to be in Monterey by the 8th. A battle is imminent, and may take place in a few days.

FRANCE.

Ratification of the Evacuation Treaty—Bill to Raise the Indemnity Loan.

PARIS, July 7.—Ratifications of the treaty with Germany, for the evacuation of France, were exchanged today. The bill to raise a loan to meet the financial obligations of the treaty will be introduced in the Assembly to-morrow.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY.

A Boy Shot by an Old Local Preacher in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 7.—A shocking tragedy was enacted here this afternoon, in which a boy twelve years old, named Frank Schikk, the son of a widow, was shot and killed by Rev. Samuel J. Browne, an aged local preacher of the Methodist Church. It appears that Mr. Browne has been for some time past greatly annoyed by boys, who, in spite of repeated remonstrance, have entered his premises to take his fruit and commit other depredations. Today a number of boys were playing ball outside, when a ball was thrown into Browne's yard. Young Schikk entered the premises to recover it, and the old man fired at him with slugs, one piece striking him in the breast, inflicting a wound from which the boy died in a few moments. Browne was arrested by the officers and was subsequently released on $50,000 bail. The terrible affair created intense excitement in the neighborhood of Brighton House, near which it occurred. A large crowd assembled to-night in the vicinity of Browne's house, which is guarded by a detachment of police, and there is danger from the temper of the people that they will take the law into their own hands should Browne be found. It is a most remarkable case, and appears hard to account for, save upon the presumption that Browne is not in his right mind. He is eighty-six years of age, one of the oldest citizens, and has been considered hitherto above reproach. He owns property to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars.

YALE COLLEGE.

Opening Commencement Week—Exercises by the President.

NEW-HAVEN, July 7.—The Commencement week at Yale College was opened by the delivery of the Baccalaureate sermon to the Graduating Class by President Parker. He took "Culture as related to Religion" as his theme, and closed his discourse by the customary farewell address to the Graduating Class. The day was delightful, and there was a large audience present. On Monday evening occurs the anniversary exercises at the Sheffield Scientific School.

Burning of a Paper-Mill Bleach-Room and a Dwelling and Out-House.

CONCORD, N. H., July 7.—A fire broke out about 2 o'clock this morning in the bleach-room of the Winnipiseogee No. 2 Paper-mill, at Franklin. The building and contents were burned. Loss about $35,000. About forty-five men are thrown out of employment.

The dwelling-house, stable and out-buildings of Benjamin Hamilton were burned to day. The loss is heavy.

University of Vermont.

BURLINGTON, Vt., July 7.—The exercises connected with the sixty-eighth Commencement of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College commenced today with the Baccalaureate discourse by President Buckham this afternoon, and the address before the Society of Religious Inquiry this evening, by President McCosh, of Princeton College. Both were listened to by large audiences.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF LABOR OF MASSACHUSETTS, FROM MARCH, 1871, TO MARCH, 1872.

Today, when questions of price to be paid for labor, and the duration of such labor, occupies a great degree of public attention, any information conveyed to us in a report of this character is particularly seasonable. The main end of the report, as expressed in the introduction, is "to adjust the industrial and social relations so that labor and capital shall become vigorous and productive partners, instead of, as now, unproductive and wasteful opponents; or, in other words, how to make co-operation possible and practicable."

The compilers of these labor statistics, Messrs. H. K. OLIVER and GEORGE E. MCNEILL, have done remarkably well, and though the range of subjects in such a field is limitless, they have, nevertheless, in proportion to their means, succeeded in obtaining a great deal of valuable information, and presented it in an interesting and readable form.

The question is still an open one, whether a State has the right to insist on having replies given to their interrogatories when relative to private business; and a good many people in the State of Massachusetts seem to have been inclined to consider the questions as propounded by Messrs. OLIVER and MCNEILL in the light of an impertinence. Thus, of 137 blanks sent to Middlesex County, 56 answers were received, and Worcester County seemed to be equally reticent by forwarding only 38 answers to 131 sets of queries sent. We are inclined to think that when answers are not sent to questions of this character, there is generally a very good cause for silence, arising from defects of good organization in factories, which manufacturers are anxious to conceal. We, therefore, fully agree with the Commissioners when they question "whether such denials (of answers) might not put the law-making power and the good of the general public at the mercy of the individual or company of individuals." The report treats, as far as it goes, of the condition of men and women, their wage-labor, general earnings, hours of labor, cost of living, savings, education, moral and physical status, &c. The report is particularly strong in regard to woman's labor in the State.

In the Agricultural Department, taking, according to Gov. ANDREWS, the consumption to be seven bushels per head of wheat to each inhabitant per annum, (though it is cited as eight in Great Britain, the difference being made up in the United States by the greater use of meat,) a notable deficiency is found in the grain growing of the State, as may be seen by the following table:

YEARS.	Population.	Bushels of wheat required.	Bushels of wheat produced.	Deficiency.	Per cent. of deficit.
1850....	994,514	6,961,598	2,963,617	3,997,891	57.4
1860....	1,231,066	8,617,462	2,788,132	5,829,330	67.5
1870....	1,488,055	10,116,385	1,729,736	8,386,649	83.

In fact, save for tobacco, there is a notable decrease in all agricultural products in the State. In 1850, Massachusetts made 3,585,884 bushels of potatoes, and 559,021 less bushels in 1870. Of butter there was made 8,071,370 pounds in 1850, and a million and a half less pounds in 1870. The same decrease is to be observed in cheese and hay. In 1850, tobacco was represented by the figures, 2,233,198 pounds; in 1870 by 7,312,855 pounds. The valuation of lands made in 1860 amounted to $123,255,945, whereas the valuation is now represented as $116,432,784, being a difference of almost $7,000,000. The increase of value is, in the machinery 42 per cent., in live stock 25. We copy some of the most interesting answers to questions put to farmers:

"The farmers of our town do not operate extensively, and many of them do their work without help, except in the haying season. The land has diminished in productiveness within the last twenty-five years. Many farmers have sold most of their woodland, including maple orchards, and some their farms, to the iron manufacturers for the purpose of coal, and many of these farms have been afterward purchased at low prices by foreigners, of whom a considerable portion make unthrifty farmers. Many of our most thrifty and energetic farmers and young men are every year migrating, mostly to the better farming States of the West. These changes have operated unfavorably upon the results of farming operations, and upon the productive industry, the wealth, and the social condition and standing of our town."

"Wages have doubled within twenty-five years, and good hands are hard to be hired. In my judgment, neither the introduction of machinery, nor anything done by farmers, has affected the price of labor. The price of labor has been made by our manufacturers, and farmers have been controlled by that price rather than controlled it. The effect has been to contract farming and concentrate it around cities and villages, where the raising of small fruits and vegetables can be made part of the business. And here the hardest-working men and women are the owners of the farms—working from twelve to fourteen hours per day. I think the average of them keep just about square with the world and nothing more, while a very few may make a living and save the interest on the value of their farms. There may be a dispute about the cause of this, but the fact seems to be that farm-laborers can now earn twice as much money in the same time and buy a farm for one-half the price compared with twenty-five years ago."

"Having been born and brought up in this town, I pretend to have a knowledge of all its parts, and I do not think there are ten farmers in the town that get their living off their farms alone."

"The ignorance and incompetency of farm laborers has hindered the progress of farming. The cultivation of the soil has not been so profitable. * * * There is a general feeling that the price of labor bears hard on the farming interest, and many farmers are discouraged. There is a continual and growing disposition to sell to those who have other resources than what the farm can furnish, to keep it up, as the saying is. This is owing, in a large measure, to the kind of help the farmer must take, and the price to be paid for it."

"The best farm in the county," writes a respondent from Barnstable County, "could not be leased for enough to pay taxes and interest, and keep up the fences and the fertility of the soil."

Many of the replies complain bitterly of the taxation as being one of the many elements of agricultural discouragement, the rates having been increased from $8 82 per $1,000 to $15 46, an advance of seventy-five per cent. As to the condition of agricultural labor and wages paid, the following is a summary:

Per Month.	With Board.	Without Board.	Value of Board.
Average wages of men........	$27 52	$44 82	$17 30
Average wages of women....	12 17	26 39	14 22
Ave. wages of young persons	15 35	26 91	11 56
Average wages of children...	8 39	16 56	8 17
Hours of labor generally 10			

The employment of women in the country seems, as a rule, to be confined to the dairy and house-work. In the country, though the school privileges are attainable to all, the Commissioners distinctly state that they are not made use of, and declare "the Educational law in the statute book to be, as a general thing, wholly neglected and inoperative." The great change seems to be in the nationality of the farm laborers. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES describes in one of his books, the sterling characteristics of the old-fashioned New-England farm-hand, and a very charming picture it was. The labor is now, Irish fifty per cent., native twenty, French Canadian fifteen per cent., and Nova Scotian and German fifteen. Wages have increased, and the increase seems rather to be derived from the fact that hands have sought the loom or the work-bench, than from actual want of agriculturists in the field, though the compilers of the book think that the advance follows as a natural sequence from the higher wages paid the mechanical employments. One significant fact is however manifest, that the old farmers' rule of work from sun-rise to sun-set is getting displaced by the ten-hour rule. A curious instance of the tendency to shorten hours is found in the advertisements of various descriptions of agricultural labor-saving tools, such as of a hay-tedder, of which the claim to excellence is as follows: "With this tedder there is no need of the sixteen-hour rule per day." But the worst deduction from all that is, that a man even with a moderate capital, with thrift and intelligence cannot safely invest his money in a farm, the enterprise of the native population being adverse to the slow and unprofitable returns.

As we have before stated, the most interesting portion of the work, and that in which most pains have been taken, is devoted to woman's labor, and the labor statistics are in this respect particularly full and interesting. One great drawback in regard to female work is that it is of a sporadic character, arising from two facts—one that the work confided to their care is not constant, as it is for men; while the other cause arises with the laborer herself. A woman's sphere of labor (and the case not only holds good in Massachusetts, but in all the world,) is much more limited as to time than with men; and then again, it is mentioned by the writers of the report, "as a fact clearly cited, that the great obstacle in the way of woman's success as a wage laborer is found in the lack of motive, consequent upon her expectation of being married. The girl of fifteen or sixteen looks to but three to five years of wage service; and the earnings of those years are only expected to add to the attractions that shall shorten this period."

The uncertain character of her wages is best explained in this way: One week she may receive $6 for her work; then the trade is good. Next week she may be forced, when business is dull, to receive but $4, or even $3, for precisely the same character of work. The exceptions to this are, of course, females employed in house-work and certain kinds of factory labor. The general average of pay of house-servants in the State is about $247 per annum. In stores, subdivisions are made of book-keepers, sales-women, and cash-girls. The first class make on an average $7 69 per week, $10 to $12 being considered very high wages. Yet many of them attend to their duty with the same accuracy as the most intelligent of the other sex. Sales-women command as high as $10 and as low as $4 50. Their condition is not an enviable one, as they are liable to be discharged at any time, whenever trade is dull, and are forced to spend most of their earnings on their toilet. Cash-girls, or ordinary shop-girls, seem, according to the report, to suffer great injustice, being liable to serious deductions of wages for soiling or breaking goods. Their pay, for they are children, is about $2 78 per week, and hundreds are said to be employed in Boston who have no schooling.

Under the division of manufactures, one gets a glimpse of the sad condition of women in cities, occupied with gaining their bread by the needle. The trouble in part seems to come from country female labor. "Millions of dollars," so says the report, "is paid for work done in families out of the State by the wives and daughters of farmers and wage laborers, who, from their own small incomes, are forced to compete with the half-starved women of the city." Wages are from $5 to $8 per week, and in fair seasons they find employment for thirty weeks. In men's clothing the average of women's earnings for a year is $222, for ten hours labor per day, during thirty-four weeks. Messrs. OLIVER and MCNEILL point very conclusively to the fact that the accursed *truck system*—the giving of groceries, goods, instead of money for labor—is fast getting a strong hold in the State. Children of tender age seem, too, to have terrible tasks imposed on them.

An interesting chapter is the one devoted to the protection of working people from the accidents from machinery, from insufficient covering to shafting and belting; and a sad record of accidents is given. Is it in legislation that we may hope to find the cure for the many sad facts contained in the book? Have questions of free-trade or protection anything to do with them? Will co-operative societies, eight-hour strikes improve the condition of the laborers? The strongest part of the report is that in which it pleads for the education—forced education of the children in the mills. The present adult workman and workwoman are now beyond help; it is among the rising generation of work-children that we may work with some confidence for the future.

GERMANY.

The Prussian Parliament's Business—The Military Penal Code—The Prolongation of the Elsato-Lotharingian Dictatorship.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Sunday, June 16, 1872.

The close of the session drawing near, it is not surprising that the flagging spirits of the worn-out legislators should revive for a brief term of animated discussion to wind up a few of the great measures of the session, left to the last moment, probably not without cause, by the dexterous and experienced arranger of the parliamentary programme. Prince Bismarck's absence appears to have inspired the opposition with new energy. M. Windhorst has never before displayed such bold confidence as mark his speeches of the last few days, when the eye of the "Iron Prince" was set upon him. The other Ultramontanes, disporting themselves like mice when the cat is away, have likewise achieved parliamentary laurels in the latest debates. It was not to be expected that such a rush of spirits should influence the actual voting, but the Government party bitterly lament their chief's absence, which fills the newspapers with eloquent speeches against themselves, and may thereby strengthen proscribed opinions among the population. Even M. von Mittnacht, the Bavarian Minister's mild denunciation of Prussian dictatorship, is attributed to a feeling of temporary independence, while the master is away, in whose presence such disrespectful words would hardly have been uttered.

THE MILITARY PENAL CODE.

The first important measure in point of time passed during the preceding week is the military penal code for all Germany, representing an adaptation from its Prussian namesake, composed in the same spirit of rigorous discipline. The subject has on previous occasions provoked spirited contests within the same walls. The Liberals are its natural antagonists, though that section styling themselves "National-Liberals" have, as usual, retracted their opposition for the sake of "avoiding a conflict." The salient points of dispute were the preservation of two distinct terms of law for officers and men, the perpetuation of a system designed in several respects so as to destroy the sense of honor in the individual, and the maintenance, in many instances, of what must to civilians, at least, appear as unnecessary harshness. The whole code of army legislation still in vogue was framed a long time ago to suit the levies of uncivilized ages, when the men would naturally be treated like serfs in their military character as well as in their civil capacity by the same class of superiors. Mediæval justice was ingenious in cruel devices, and since discipline is most needed in the army it is explicable that the strictest penalties should be longest preserved in that branch of the political system. But at the present time, when education is shared alike by officers and men, when the army is no longer a comparatively small portion of the nation, comprising its worst characters, but an armed nation, and the difference between men and officers is merely professional, and not social, such antiquated principles are clearly out of place. Attention has especially repeatedly been called to the existence of punishments, such as tying to a tree, a sort of pillory, which are still in vogue, but are apt to extinguish all sense of shame in the unfortunate victims. The conditions of military arrest are likewise unusually hard, prescribing, in many cases, confinement in a dark room. These provisions were most vigorously disputed, but Government was unyielding. Count Moltke had sanctioned and partly devised the code, and the Conservatives, standing up for the privileges of the class still recruited chiefly from the aristocracy, sneeringly asked: "Does a Jew, who never in his life handled a musket, or donned a blue coat, pretend to prescribe our military institutions to the ablest General in the world?" This was a hit at M. Lasher, the leader of the Left side of the National Liberals, who cannot help every now and then showing his progressist principles, under the less offensive guise that are professedly for reasons of expediency.

POLICY OF THE PROGRESSISTS.

The Progressists felt that there was more at stake than a question of technical provisions, even if taken in its directest bearings only. The dispute was one seriously affecting the political constitution of the Empire—viz., if militarism, as a disciplinary institution for drilling the whole population into unquestioning obedience, was to be preserved. The Progressists did not, however, stop at this near point. The incident showed in glaring colors the error of the policy which the bulk of German representatives have made their own, viz., to shun a conflict, and, rather than engage in such, to yield even vital points. The crowning point of the discussion was an admirable speech made by the veteran Deputy Ziegler, the first on which the septuagenarian Deputy ventured in the new House, unfavorable by its deficient acoustics to feeble organs. The speech was a long one, and listened to with extreme interest by the Assembly. Ministers left their seats on the raised platform to follow better the reasoning of their honored opponent. Many more men than the seventy-eight who voted with M. Ziegler, approved his arguments, though they scrupled to avow them, and the Press comment most favorably on the speech. The division was, however, a foregone conclusion, not to be altered by the most convincing reasoning. Seventy-eight is a small number, but considering the unpopularity of opposition, it rather indicates a progress of liberal principle than a loss of ground.

THE GOVERNMENT OF ELSASS-LORRAINE.

The question of the prolongation of the Chancellor's dictatorship in Elsass-Lorraine appealed to the same principles as were invoked in the preceding debate; but they enlisted another argument of a purely party character beside. It may be remembered that a year ago the term of Dictatorship was originally fixed by Government till Jan. 1, 1874, but that, in deference to popular opposition, the period was abbreviated by twelve months. Prince Bismarck is not entitled to much credit for this concession, since he has used it only to gain his point the more surely by coming again before Parliament with the same request. As a matter of principle, the continuation of the present abnormal state of absolutism is highly censurable, and, on the other hand, Government has not made good its plea of necessity. It is curious to contrast the language of Ministers and their organs while this question is on the tapis and at other times. Usually all is pictured in the most rosy colors; pacification and Germanization are making unparalleled progress, and the province may be regarded as in heart already bound by the strongest ties to its new country. While new powers are asked for the Crown, all is reversed. Discontent sits brooding over the province, agitation is rampant, there is an evil spirit dominant which must be quelled by any means before parliamentary rights can be accorded. Opposition journals justly observe that Ministerial arguments go one way and the conclusions therefrom derived another. The population is dissatisfied. At what? Because it sees its constitutional, its promised rights still unrecognized, and sees, moreover, no prospect of having them acknowledged. Therefore, says Bismarck, these rights must be still withheld. While the Opposition draw the very opposite conclusion from the same premises, viz., that the most natural and promising way to silence the prevailing discontent is to remedy its acknowledged cause. One Liberal member, a little bolder than the rest, even advocated the appointment of Elsatian officials to rule over Elsatian subjects, but the suggestion was too much for the calmness of M. Delbrück, who indicated by gestures that such a course was not to be thought of. The good cause of the Opposition was rather prejudiced by the alliance, accorded obviously for party reasons only by the Ultramontane Centre. There can be no doubt that, under present circumstances, with the sense of injustice still strong in every Elsatian bosom, with the rule of the priest still flourishing, and French leanings still dominant, an Elsatian election would result in the return of exclusively Ultramontane members. Ministers cannot be blamed for objecting to this. The question, however, is if matters will be still improved by prolonging a hateful policy, and if a few months' respite before the election would not dispose the population to gratitude, and the admission of at least a few candidates of the ruling party. Even in the worst case the fourteen seats lost to the Cabinet would be a small loss compared with the gain inevitably resulting from the abandonment of an unjust policy. As long as the Elsatians are treated as subject aliens, separated from the ruling race by the absence of such rights as every subject has a right to claim, they cannot be expected to give their heart to their new country and at the same time an unanswerable weapon is left in the hands of the enemies of Government. As the Elsatians contrast their former civil rights with the present absence of all such, their preference must naturally incline to the French fleshpots.

RESULTS OF THE DISCUSSION.

The discussion has borne no direct result, but the opportunity which it has offered the Ultramontanes for making political capital out of it is not going to be thrown away. The clericals are too shrewd tacticians not to make the most of what advantages offer to their hands. They have repeatedly made themselves the champions of liberty and constitutionalism, and whenever they have done so, they have not failed to parade their exploits before the party whose sympathy they hoped to gain. The speeches of Windhorst, Reichensperger and Schulz, standing up for oppressed Elsato-Lotharingians will be printed and distributed in large numbers in the annexed provinces, so as to show the wronged population who are their real friends.

Robbing his Employer.

Horace Y. Young, a book-keeper in the employ of John S. Hulin & Co., No. 60 Walker-street, was arraigned at the Tombs, yesterday, by Detective Richard Field, of the Fifth Precinct, charged with embezzlement. The prisoner had charge of a drawer in the safe of the firm set apart for money to be used in the purchase of revenue stamps. He was asked by Mr. Hulin to purchase $100 worth of revenue stamps, and said that he could not open the drawer, as he had forgotten the key of the drawer. Suspicion was excited and Detective Field was called in. A locksmith was summoned. Young then produced the key of the drawer, and it was found to be empty. Mr. Hulin said that there ought to have been $400 there. Young, being arrested by Detective Field, admitted taking $305. He was arraigned before Justice Scott, at the Tombs, yesterday, and remanded back to the custody of Capt. Petty, until this morning.

Arrest of a Noted Shop-Lifter.

Detective McDonald, of the Third Precinct, while in Chambers-street, on Saturday evening, saw Hiram Schultz, a noted thief whose picture, No. 761, adorns the Rogues' Gallery at Police Headquarters, lounging around Chambers-street. He saw him go into the store of Van Nest & Co., No. 120 Chambers-street, and steal a piece of cloth worth $120. Following Schultz to the corner of Church-street, he arrested him. The prisoner gave his name as Carl Schultz and refused to say where he lived. He was arraigned at the Tombs and held for further examination this morning.

Deaths from the Heat.

There were but two deaths from the heat reported at the Coroner's office yesterday, viz.: Maria Johnson, aged twenty-one, a native of Ireland, at No. 75 North Moore-street, and Arthur Meehan, a laborer, fifty-five years of age, of No. 104 West Thirty-second-street, who was sun-struck at Sixty-fourth-street and Fifth-avenue, on Saturday afternoon, and died soon after at St. Luke's Hospital.

CANADA.

Popularity of the Present Governor—Redivision of the Districts—The Labor Strike, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Monday, July 1, 1872.

To-day is the fifth anniversary of the confederation of the Provinces, better known as "Dominion Day." This is the first time it has been regarded as a legal holiday, a proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor making it so in this province at least. It is likely to be pretty generally observed, and with more than usual spirit. The most marked event of the season, however, is the advent of a new Governor-General in the person of Earl Dufferin. The time has been when the people of Canada were more enthusiastic over a change of Governors than they are now, for political feeling ran so high that one Governor speedily became unpopular, and the desire for another grew general enough for him to be gladly welcomed because of the relief a mere change afforded. This was notably the case from the time of the union, in 1841, to the arrival of Lord Monck; and during that period the number of changes was considerable. The misfortune of most Governors was to become identified with the ruling party for the time being. For instance, Lord Metcalfe sided with the Conservatives, and carried them successfully through an election; and Lord Elgin was the idol of the Reformers until, in an evil hour, he was supposed to have forfeited their esteem by countenancing a coalition Ministry. Be it as it may, he lost their favor, and left the country without any expressions of their regret. His successor, Sir Edmund Head, never had the respect of any but the Conservatives. Good, easy man that he was, he contented himself with playing his part as a simple figure-head. Lord Monck was the most generally popular of all the Governors we have had, while Baron Lisgar was merely blamed for doing his best to secure the ratification of the Treaty of Washington. Lord Sydenham, who undertook the reorganization of the Government of the country, and doubtless with the best intention, was the most strongly political of all Governors. He certainly had a hard task in hand, and did not scruple to use whatever means he found conducive to his plans. His object seems to have been a fusion of parties, but at that time coalitions were less popular than they are now. He nevertheless succeeded in bringing some of the political leaders together, and only failed in his scheme when he found one of them unwilling to sacrifice his party principles. Death cut short his career, which might have proved as disastrous as it is memorable if his life had been prolonged. He had no fear of results, and was a man of wonderful tact, and had a peculiar sort of ability, in some respects superior to that of many of his successors.

Lord Lisgar made his exit without any show of ostentation, if we may except his being entertained at a public dinner in Montreal on the eve of his departure. On Saturday he quietly sailed down the St. Lawrence from Quebec in one of the Allan steamers, and on Monday the roar of artillery from the Citadel, and the martial strains of a military band heralded the arrival of his successor at the "ancient capital." There Lord Lisgar's control of the Government ended, and there Lord Dufferin's began, for he was sworn into office at Quebec almost immediately after landing. Great expectations are formed of his Excellency's administration of affairs, and all are laudatory in speaking of him on personal grounds. As he intends to make a partial tour of the West soon, opportunities will be afforded of measuring his ability and judging of his capacity for the position of a representative of royalty here. The London *Times* predicts that Lord Dufferin is to be the last Governor-General of Canada. The prediction might be of some value were it not that "the Thunderer," has uttered the same prophecy with regard to other Governors; besides, the phrase—for it is nothing more—owes its origin to a well-known eccentric politician, who has for some time been out of public life in this Province.

The elections to the House of Commons, which must follow the dissolution of Parliament, shortly to take place, are looked forward to with a considerable degree of anxiety, but particularly by those who are named as probable candidates. It is astonishing what a number of new men have already been put forward on both sides. The truth is political life in this country is beginning to lose its charms, and a man who serves one term in Parliament discovers that his personal attention can be more profitably directed to private than public business. Several members have declined renomination on this ground, and others would do the same if the exigencies of party and the strong persuasions of the leaders were not so potential. As it is, there will be more than the usual number of new men in the next Parliament. Nine new seats have been added under the Redistribution bill passed last session in consequence of the taking of the decennial census. Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, Huron and Grey each get an additional member, and a new constituency has been formed out of the new district of Muskoka. Nova Scotia gets two members, and New-Brunswick one. The total number of members in the House of Commons will for the next ten years be two hundred, divided as follows: Ontario, 88; Quebec, 65; Nova Scotia, 21; New Brunswick, 16; Manitoba, 4; and British Columbia, 6. The representation of Quebec will remain unaffected by any increase in the population. The adjustment fails to give satisfaction in some quarters, but of course that was to be expected, as it would not have been possible to suit all parties in a matter of this kind. It is not known at what time the elections will take place, but they will in all probability be brought on immediately after harvest. There are no great issues at stake, nor any exciting questions up for consideration, and as a consequence the elections will turn principally on personal preferences. The Liberals hoped to have made use of the Treaty of Washington, but that has been so effectually settled as to be excluded altogether; in fact, Mr. Blake, the nominal leader of the party, entirely omitted the subject from a lengthy speech delivered by him in South Bruce the other day. The feeling in favor of the treaty, as it has been arranged in the interests of Canada, has grown stronger since its adoption by Parliament, and hardly any person has a word to say against it. The treaty will be the strongest card the Ministerial party can put forward. The Pacific Railway is considered by some a subject that might be used with advantage against the Ministry, but as it is universally conceded that the line must be built, the question of details will hardly receive consideration from the people, in view of the great benefit to be derived from the needed enterprise. The principle having been admitted, there is little use in quarreling over the method of carrying out the project. The struggle then will have to be narrowed down to one simply between the ins and the outs.

The citizen soldiery of Ontario have had their annual recreation; two weeks of camp life have embrowned the thousands of the country's defenders who turned out for regular drill duty on the frontier, and it is remarked that they mustered this year in greater strength than usual. The men were formed into four camps, one at Niagara, one at Windsor, another at Kingston, and another at Prescott. The one at Kingston has not broken up, and is expected to be visited by the new Governor-General, who, by virtue of his position, is commander of the forces. By the way, "The Wimbledon Team" has left for England to compete in the annual rifle-shooting matches to come off there in a short time. The team comprises a number of the best marksmen in the Dominion, and goes this time under Government auspices. Last year serious difficulty arose among the members, but probably a change of Captains may have the desired effect, and all go well with our shooting representatives.

The labor movement, which last month appeared to be so formidable, may be said to have terminated; at all events nothing more is heard of it, and the absence of workmen idling on the streets, would indicate an end to the strikes. A few of the employers conceded the demand for shorter hours, others increased the wages, but the great majority held out, and all the establishments are as brisk as ever, with their full complement of hands. In this city the members of the various trades-unions are to have a gala day on the occasion of presenting Lady Macdonald with a gold casket in token of their appreciation of the action of her husband, Sir John, the Premier, in carrying through Parliament a bill legalizing trades-unions in this country.

Hamilton has recently honored with a public dinner two English railroad magnates, Sir Thomas Dakin, President, and Mr. Gilson Homan, Vice-President of the Great Western Railway here. The special mission of these gentlemen was to go over the Great Western line and its branches, and look into the management of the concern. Mr. Homan is largely interested in the Erie road. He made some remarks at the dinner which have been much talked about and strongly denounced, to the effect that he hoped the time would come when all Custom-houses would be abolished.

NEWPORT.

A Delightful Season—The Gossip of the Watering-Place—Interesting Relics.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWPORT, R. I., Friday, July 5, 1872.

The exceedingly warm weather of the past week or ten days has drawn a large influx of sojourners to our refreshing sea-side resort—both permanent and transient. The readers of the TIMES can scarcely imagine how delightful it is here, and those who are favored with a home in our midst can truly sympathize with those who are obliged to remain in the hot and dusty cities of New-York, Philadelphia, or elsewhere. Nothing that I can write of the beauty of our "season" would exaggerate the fact, and can be appreciated by those who are deprived of our good luck much more than by those who are enjoying themselves during the heated term. Such is life; we know not our blessings until deprived of them.

In addition to our many attractions we are having out-door evening concerts, which are given twice a week by one or the other of our bands in Touro Park, just north of the Atlantic House. Afternoon concerts are given, also, at Bateman's Point and at the lower end of Bellevue-avenue, both of which are intended for the special benefit of the visitors, who, no doubt, will reward the bands handsomely, as they have done many times before. It is really a lovely sight to see the numerous equipages of all descriptions, with their fortune-favored occupants within, upon these concert days, listening to the delightful music

"Borne on the breeze and floating in the air."

Our "City Fathers" have very wisely appropriated $3,000 toward watering the principal streets and avenues, but only after considerable wrangling and discussion was it done. They meant to do it all the time, but, as I have stated in a previous letter, an antagonistic spirit is always manifested whenever this proposition is brought forward. The reason, I cannot allege, without it is the "old fogy" element, which is always conspicuous when any new enterprise is brought forward. Every morning the boats of the Narragansett Steam-ship Company land at the wharf an almost incredible amount of passengers, freight and baggage matter. Oh! dear, I wish you could see those mammoth cottage trunks as they make their appearance from the boats; why, they are so large and heavy that several stalwart expressmen are obliged to handle them. They are rightly termed "cottages," and could the writer of this paragraph but look inside he would see wealth enough there to make him happy—at least, during the remainder of his natural life. A few days ago I counted twenty of these huge affairs, and all of them were directed to a New-York lady who is spending the season here. A visit to the depot on the arrival of the boats and cars will well repay the trouble.

Below I give all the principal items of a fashionable or gossiping nature which I am able to glean at the present time: Marquis de Noailles, the French Minister, has arrived, and occupies the Hartshorn Cottage on Hallidon Hill. Moses Grinnell has also arrived, and is located in the Tiffany House, on Bellevue-avenue. A. A. Low, the great tea merchant, has rented the King place, opposite the Ocean House; the owner, Edward King, Esq., is sojourning in Europe. Mrs. Stevens, wife of the late Col. Paran Stevens, has arrived, and is located at her elegant villa on Bellevue-avenue. Admiral Barnaby Polo, the Spanish Minister, together with his family and secretary, have taken apartments at Hartman's Hotel, and the family of Prof. Agassiz, the great naturalist, are domiciled at the farm-house at Price's Neck, the extreme point of the island. Mrs. S. Garner, of Fifth-avenue, New-York, will spend the season at one of the famous Cliff cottages. C. F. Bates, of New-York, has commenced the construction of a fine house at Coddington Point, a portion of our city which is rapidly gaining favor with those who contemplate making Newport their Summer home. Commodore Voorhis and Herman T. Livingston, of the New-York Yacht Club, have each rented one of the Cliff cottages, and are numbered among our regular Summer residents. Ross Winans, the great Russian railroad contractor's son, has rented the Bronson villa, and is expected soon. Judge R. M. Blatchford has put in his appearance at his cottage on Greenough-place. Robert S. Greenough, the sculptor, is also here, and occupies a neat stone house near the Aquidneck House. Mahlon Sands, Esq., has been here a few weeks, and his yacht Viking, New-York Yacht Club, has been in our harbor for a few days. Pierre Lorillard's yacht, the Wanderer, is also anchored in our harbor, and we are expecting a visit from many more of the yachts of the New-York Yacht Club during the present month. Mme. Arabella Goddard is expected to give drawing-room concerts during the season, and Miss Virginia Vaughn, it is rumored, will give her lecture on "The Poetry of the Future," which has been listened to with much interest elsewhere. Charles Leland (Hans Breitmann) will be the guest of his brother-in-law, Col. A. G. Thorpe, Jr., of New-York, who owns an elegant house on Hallidon Hill. Dr. W. S. Mayo, of New-York, has arrived, and has rented another of the Cliff cottages. Gov. Hoffman arrived last week, and is quartered at the Ocean House, where he will remain until the close of the season, with the exception of making occasional trips to New-York. Col. T. W. Higginson has returned from Europe. F. L. Barreda, late Peruvian Minister, arrived a few days ago. His elegant brick mansion deserves more than a passing notice, as it is the most expensive in the city, and its surroundings and many attractions are worthy of mention. A. S. Hatch, of the firm of Fisk & Hatch, of New-York, and owner of the new yacht Resolute, is in his stone house on Kay-street. Rufus and W. B. Hatch, both of New-York, are here also, and have rented cottages. George Peabody Wetmore will not occupy his "*château sur mer*," this season, as he contemplates making great improvements, including a large addition. He will, however, spend the season with us. Louis Hegelmuller, the Austrian Minister, has also come among us to spend the season, and is registered at Perrier's French Hotel—a rendezvous for many of the visitors of foreign birth. The inaugural ball of the season will be given at the Ocean House next Saturday evening, July 14, and it is expected to be a very brilliant affair. Many of the cottagers are always present at these entertainments. Prof. Wiese's orchestra, of New-York, arrived on Monday, and is stationed at the above hotel for the season. Well, I think I have gossiped enough for this time, and will give instead a brief sketch of a few of the many places of interest for which Newport is noted, and which, during the season, are visited by many in their daily rambles in and about town:

While new houses have been going up, old ones have been torn down. Among this number, the "Penrose House," just west of "Old Trinity Church," has been torn down, preparatory to the erection of a new building. At this house Washington led the dance at a ball given in his honor with the beautiful Miss Champlin. It seems but a dream that this building, occupied for many years as a tenement-house, could ever have been the scene of such festivity as filled it almost a hundred years ago, when Count de Rochambeau and other French officers assembled in its halls with the stately maidens and beautiful girls of Newport. Of course all who visit Newport never fail to visit the "Old Stone Mill." It is situated in Touro Park, and is surrounded with a neat iron fence; a beautiful ivy and woodbine adorns its rough but inviting walls. No record reveals to mankind its builder. Here it stands, as it has stood for ages, wondered at by the thousands who visit it. But a few rods in the same locality stands the commanding bronze statue of Commodore M. C. Perry, one of the most distinguished officers of the American navy. It was unveiled in October, 1868, and was the gift of August Belmont, Esq., of New-York, to our city. Thousands of people visited it on that occasion. Mr. Belmont married the daughter of Commodore Perry, and owns and occupies a fine Summer residence on Bellevue-avenue. Contrasted with the above statue in our cemetery is a plain and unpretending granite shaft, erected by the State to show to the world the last resting-place of Commodore O. H. Perry, who fought and won the naval victory over the British fleet, on Lake Erie, Sept. 10, 1813. The history of Perry's victory is too well known to require anything further from my pen, together with his famous dispatch, "We have met the enemy, and they are ours." Rhode Island needs no monument of marble to memorize the name of the hero of "Lake Erie;" his name is inscribed upon the hearts of every true son of our little State. The Jewish synagogue, the gift of Abraham Touro, one of Newport's earliest merchants, is the oldest structure of the kind in the country. It is not used, although kept in perfect order by a fund left by its founder. Near by is the Jewish cemetery, with its massive gateway and fence, which was also erected by Mr. Touro, at a heavy expense. Really it is a beautiful place, and presents more the appearance of a beautiful flower-garden than of a burial-place for the dead. A little to the south of this spot is the Redwood Library building, which was erected in 1750, and named after Abraham Redwood, who was one of its earliest benefactors. Thousands of valuable volumes are here found, and a large and valuable collection of oil-paintings adorns its walls. Among the collection of books are eighty-four presented by King William IV. of England. Trinity Church, where the wealthy and aristocratic of our Summer residents congregate on the Sabbath day, is an object of interest, with its lofty and graceful spire. Here Bishop Berkeley preached, and the grand organ, which bears his name, and which is still in use, was a gift of this distinguished divine. One of his children is buried in the church-yard in common with many others. Near the Second Beach, at a place termed "Hanging Rocks," Bishop Berkeley wrote his *Minute Philosopher* under its shadows. The Newport *Mercury* is also considered an item of interest to the stranger, as it was established as far back as 1758, by James, brother of Benjamin Franklin. It still is in existence, a lively and prosperous newspaper. These constitute but a few of the places of an historical nature, with which our city abounds, and a goodly portion of it is of itself an antiquity, and the native-born delight in maintaining the manner and customs of their forefathers.

AQUIDNECK.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Fourth-Avenue Cars Again.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Can nothing be done to instil a little new life into the movements of the Fourth-avenue cars? Some months since, owing to the continued complaints of travelers, the managers finally appeared to become conscious of the fact that there was something wrong in the running of the road, and with unheard-of energy, a printed schedule was placed in each car, regulating the time from the Grand Central Depot to the City Hall. The effect was exhilarating, and for a time we passengers congratulated ourselves with the prospect of what we in our credulity imagined to be the beginning of a permanent improvement, and we were foolish enough to hope that at last our six cents fare was to bring us the reward of being carried the same distance in as good time as on other roads where the fare is but five cents. Vain hope! In less than three weeks the aforesaid energy began to show signs of decay, and now we have come back to the old arrangement, by which, seemingly, the cars vie with each other in their endeavors to occupy as long a time as possible in the trip between the depot and the Astor House. The manner in which the cars "drag their slow lengths along" between Twenty-seventh and Fourteenth streets is a truly marvelous sight; indeed, the stereotyped advice to strangers is, "If you are in a hurry, walk, but don't take the Fourth-avenue cars." As one who is constantly compelled to use this line, I protest against the laziness of its management, to whom it never seems to occur that whenever passengers are in haste they make use of either the Broadway or Third-avenue cars, saving thereby from ten to twenty minutes in the trip from Twenty-third-street to the Astor House. I say nothing of the frequency with which these cars run off the track at White-street, often causing delays of fifteen to twenty minutes, for possibly these may be necessary and unavoidable. Perhaps Commodore Vanderbilt wishes to impress upon the public the necessity of rapid transit by making the discomforts and delays of the present road as numerous as possible.

J. B. F.

NEW YORK, Saturday, July 6, 1872.

The Colvocoresses Murder.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A communication, entitled "The Bridgeport Tragedy," which appeared in your edition of Sunday, June 30, and an editorial article on the following Monday, contain several misstatements and suggest false inferences which, I am confident, were not intended by the respective writers. I trust that you will permit a friend of the late Capt. Colvocoresses, one who has taken a deep interest in his case and who believes himself to be thoroughly conversant with the facts thus far elicited, to make a brief statement in reply.

Capt. Colvocoresses was born Oct. 22, 1816, therefore was fifty-five years old, instead of sixty-five, as stated by your correspondent. The premiums on his policies of insurance did not amount to $20,000, but to only a little more than half that sum. That he was well able to pay these premiums is susceptible of proof, at least I have no reason to doubt it, judging from what I knew of his resources.

It is called a "suspicious fact" that the most of the policies of insurance had been taken out lately—since the 1st of January. This *per se* ought not to be a suspicious fact, and it is not, excepting when taken in connection with other circumstances. No man thought of it as proof of suicide until the insurance agents came in droves to this City and worked up the case. How well they succeeded is shown by the laxity of our authorities in the beginning. But more of that hereafter.

Capt. Colvocoresses insured his life once before to a large amount when he was about going to sea. On his return he suffered the most of his policies to lapse. For a number of months before his death he expressed frequently the opinion that war with Spain was inevitable sooner or later, and declared his intention of applying for active service. Indeed, I am credibly informed that he had written to the Navy Department for orders. Is it strange that, in the expectation of being called into active service, he insured his life to a large amount just as he had done once before?

Your correspondent says it has "not yet been proved that he ever possessed the amount of bonds stated in his memorandum." Perhaps each individual bond cannot be accounted for, but those who knew him and knew his way of doing business have no doubt that the memorandum left by him is correct in every particular. The story that Capt. Colvocoresses carried to New-York in 1869 nearly $60,000 is true. The broker with whom he exchanged a part of those securities can be produced when necessary.

Certain parties have made much of the fact that marks and "indentations" are found on the inside of the satchel which Capt. Colvocoresses carried with him on the night of the murder. The advocates of the suicide theory claim that these marks were made by the muzzle and the hammer of the pistol. If they were so made, it has been done since the bag came into the hands of the authorities. It has been handled by numerous persons, and the pistol has been put in and taken out so many times that what was at first but a mere mark has become an indentation and an abrasion.

And here let me state, once for all, that I cast no aspersions on the character or the ability of our police. I believe that Capt. Rylands and the men under him have done lately all that they could do to ferret out the perpetrators of this most dastardly murder; but there certainly was a want of vigilance and of prudence exhibited in the beginning. The insurance agents, who were here even before the representatives of the family of the deceased, behaved in the most scandalous manner. Instead of confining themselves to the gathering of facts, which was their right and their duty, they set to work assiduously and systematically to manufacture public opinion; and so well did they succeed that for several days after the deed was committed our authorities acted as if paralyzed, or as if they actually believed the stories that were set afloat, and that it was futile, therefore, to search for murderers. The clothes and effects of the murdered man were so carelessly secured that they were handled by everybody, and within twenty-four hours from the time the body was found the pantaloons, which were almost the sole evidence of a struggle, had disappeared.

Your correspondent says that "the coat and vest of Capt. Colvocoresses contained no bullet-holes." This is true. His vest was unbuttoned when he was found. This was done, undoubtedly, by the hand of the assassin. Any vest may be torn open easily, when grasped in a certain way, without injuring buttons or button-holes. It can be proved, by witnesses who saw the pantaloons before they were spirited away, that the waistband was torn down about three or four inches. One of the suspender-buttons was torn out, and is now in the button-hole of the suspender. The shot, it must be borne in mind, entered above the waistband, so that it is next to impossible that this tear could have been caused by the explosion of the pistol. It was done by a man's hand.

In the editorial of Monday the case is put a little differently, as follows: "Though the dead man had been shot through the heart, his coat and vest had not been perforated," &c. Now he was not shot through the heart; and, if the ball had not cut the spinal cord, his wound would not have been at once fatal. The ball entered just below the ribs on the left side, and passed through without cutting the intestines. If the spine had not been shattered he might have lived for hours, perhaps days, with such a wound.

The "grains of powder" found in the satchel is a late invention. There were no signs of powder inside or outside of the satchel when it was found. I am assured by competent persons, who examined it carefully within a day or two after the murder, that it was absolutely clean inside. The story that "a clerk in one of the drug-stores sold powder and caps to Capt. Colvocoresses" is, doubtless, of a piece with the rest of the evidence. I do not doubt but that, if it becomes necessary, a "clerk" will be found to swear to having sold him the pistol also.

Your correspondent speaks of the testimony of Mr. John L. Wessells, (not Wenels, as printed,) who heard voices on Clinton-street, when passing there about fifteen minutes before the murder; but he omits the most important part of Mr. Wessells' story.

Mr. Wessells is the proprietor of a grocery and fruit store in East Bridgeport. He goes to New-York on an average four times a week to purchase goods. On the Sunday night previous to the murder, he was on the steam-boat, then nearly ready to start. He was sitting on the upper deck forward, next to the chain-box. There was no other person on the deck and it was dark. While sitting there he observed two men coming down the cabin, one on one side and one on the other. They took no notice of each other until they came out upon the deck, when, evidently not seeing Mr. Wessells, one ran up to the other and said: "Did you see him?" "No," responded the other, "I tell you he ain't aboard to-night. Let's get ashore. It's time the boat was off." They then re-entered the cabin and Mr. Wessells saw them no more. On the next night his attention was again arrested by the sounds in Clinton-street, as narrated by your correspondent. This, taken in connection with the fact that suspicious men were seen earlier in the evening near the corner of Main and Clinton streets, is a chain of circumstances that cannot be ignored; but, when we take into consideration that Capt. Colvocoresses intended going down on the Sunday night boat, and had so stated at the Astor House the previous Friday, it becomes almost a certainty that these men were lying in wait for him.

There can be little doubt that, if this case had been properly and energetically worked up in the beginning, twenty-four hours would have sufficed to unravel its mysteries; but now that the time for decisive action has passed, and the perpetrators have put themselves and their booty out of the reach of the law, it is much easier to cry suicide than to bear the odium which would inevitably fasten upon those who have managed, or rather mismanaged this investigation, if the murder should be conclusively proved.

R. A. W.

BRIDGEPORT, Wednesday, July 3, 1872.

A Fourth of July Incident.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An incident has occurred today (July 4) which will be a very pleasing one to all members of the communion principally concerned in it, and I trust not without interest to your readers generally. I am anxious to make it known at once.

It may be remembered by many of your readers that at the close of the visit of the Lord Bishop of Lichfield to our General Convention last October, a visit in which, by his kindly and impressive addresses and sermons, he had done much to animate our missionary zeal, and to draw more closely together the English and American branches of the one communion—it was proposed to send by him, to the heads of the Anglican Church, some token of our gratitude for his visit, and of our reverence and affection for him, and for the Bishops and members of the English Church generally.

That token of regard—an elaborate and costly alms-basin—was only completed and sent through the Bishop of Lichfield a few weeks ago. He notified me of the great satisfaction with which it had been received; and there was an intimation that it would probably be formally presented to the Archbishops and Bishops on some public and imposing occasion. This afternoon I received the following telegram by the ocean cable:

Dated CABLE, July 4, 1872.

Bishop Potter, No. 38 East Twenty-second-street:

"Alms-basin presented yesterday in St. Paul's Cathedral. Independence is not disunion!

Bishop SELWYN, Lichfield."

It was a kindly and graceful impulse, on their part, to give such dignity to the reception of our offering of love, and to send to us such a message on such a day, and I am sure it will be warmly appreciated by all the members of our communion on this side of the water. Such is the progress of events since July 4, 1776. Let us hope that peace and good will may be maintained to the end of time.

HORATIO POTTER, Bishop.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 4, 1872.

P. S.—In the midst of duty, and on the point of leaving town, I have time only to send these few lines to a single paper. If other journals would kindly aid in making this little incident known generally to the members of our Church in this country, I should feel very much indebted to them.

THE BATTLE-ROW GANG.

Probable Murder of an Officer in Williamsburg—Arrest of Fifteen Suspected Persons.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning a number of ruffians, well-known to the police in Williamsburg as the "Battle-row Gang," created a disturbance in front of Battle-row, on North First-street, Brooklyn, E. D. Officer John Donohue went to disperse them, when the whole gang attacked him. While drawing a weapon to defend himself he was struck from behind with a cart rung and felled to the ground. His assailants struck him with the cart-rung, bottles, and other missiles, and then went away, leaving him insensible. The officer was found lying on the sidewalk at the spot where the affair occurred. He was conveyed to the Fifth Precinct Station-house, where physicians examined his injuries and found that the skull was badly fractured. At the City Hospital the surgeons pronounced his case hopeless. Trephining was performed, and several fragments of the skull removed. Donohue is a married man, and has two young children.

Sergt. Bunce sent out officers to apprehend the assailants. They succeeded in arresting the following: Henry Rogers, lather, aged 30; Hugh McGoldrick, saloon-keeper, 30; Alexander McCue, no occupation, 23; Chas. Barthorne, peddler, 25; Peter Sullivan, 24 Benjamin Starke, 34; Peter Denver, lather, 25; John Denver, lather, 34; Cornelius Denver, lather, 22; James Welch, laborer, 16; Edward Clarke, lather, 22; Abraham Gibson; Terrence Kernan, laborer, 22; Henry Coyle, laborer, 42; John Call, laborer, 43. The last two are held as witnesses. Other members of the gang are supposed to be implicated, and it was determined to arrest all the pestiferous characters in the vicinity.

Mysterious Shooting in the Bowery.

Geo. Crawford, aged sixteen, residing at No. 169 William-street, came to the Oak-street Police Station at 2½ o'clock yesterday morning, suffering from a pistol-shot of his left hand. Crawford stated that while passing through the Bowery, near Division-street, with two companions, they heard a pistol fired, and immediately Crawford found that he had been shot through the left hand. Crawford and his companions disclaim all knowledge of the person who fired the shot. Dr. Amabile, of the Park Hospital, who dressed the wound, states that in his opinion the person who fired the shot must have been close to the wounded man. Crawford was taken to the Park Hospital and properly cared for.

Affrays.

At a late hour on Saturday night, Edward McMahon, a stone mason, forty-seven years of age, became involved in a quarrel with Mrs. Mary Melia, of No. 240 East Forty-first-street, during which McMahon drew a revolver and fired one shot at his antagonist, but failed to wound her. McMahon was arrested by Officer Delaney, of the Twenty-first Precinct, and locked up.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning an altercation occurred at the corner of Thirty-second-street and Second-avenue, between Wm. O'Brien and James Conlin. The former struck the latter on the head with a stone, inflicting a severe wound. Conlin was attended by Dr. Frazer, and O'Brien was locked up.

San Francisco's Supply of Oranges.

From the Sacramento Union, June 29.

San Francisco received last year from Los Angeles orchards 1,739,000 oranges. This year the receipts were 4,000,000 up to the 26th inst., and the supply pretty well exhausted. Besides these there were 5,000,000 received from South Sea Islands and coast ports south of the Gulf of California. The total receipts for the year to date were about 9,000,000, and the average price $40 per thousand, or 4 cents per orange. That gives $360,000 for the crop marketed in San Francisco, and $160,000 for Los Angeles' share of it.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 6.

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

200 West. U. Tel..b.c.	75⅛	100 Lake S. & M. So. bet. call......xd.	93¾
100 do.	75⅜		
300 Pac. Mail.....b. c.	75⅛	100 do.	97⅝
1800 do.	75¾	700 do.	97¾
300 do.........b3.	75¾	100 do....xd..b3.	93¾
200 do.........s3.	75¾	100 do........xd.	93¾
300 do.	75⅝	400 do.........xd.	93⅝
300 do.	75⅛	1100 do.	97⅝
200 do.	75⅜	100 do.	97¾
600 do.	75⅛	200 Chi. & N. W...b3.	74⅛
5 Am.Mer.U.Ex.b.c.	73	100 do.........b c.	74
1200 N.Y.C.&H.R.b.c.	98⅛	700 do.........b.3.	74
500 do.........b3.	98⅛	100 N. J. Cen.......b.c.	107⅛
900 Erie..........b. c.	58⅛	100 Bost., H. & E. b.c.	8⅛
500 do.	58⅞	700 Chi. & R. I....b.c.	112
600 do.	59	300 do.	111⅞
100 do.	59⅛	200 Del., Lack. & W..	105⅛
147 Mich. Cen.	115⅜	200 Tol.,Wab.&W.b.c.	75
200 L. S.&M.So.Scrip.	94⅛	900 Ohio & Miss. b. c.	46⅜
100 do..........b.c.	94⅜	100 Col., C. & I. C. b.c.	35⅛
500 U. Pac.....b. c..b3.	38⅛	200 do........b3.	35⅛
400 Cleve. & P. guar.	91¼		

MONDAY, July 8—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, July 6, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balance in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury at these dates respectively:

Increase in Loans	$7,889,000
Increase in Specie	5,990,000
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	2,442,800
Increase in Deposits	9,387,000
Decrease in Circulation	92,300

	July 8, '71.	July 6, '72.	June 29, '72.
National Capital	$73,181,000	$71,783,500	$71,783,500
Loan Capital	15,244,600	15,370,500	15,370,500
Total	$88,569,600	$82,154,000	$82,154,000
Loans	299,078,577	296,901,800	289,002,800
Gold and Gold Notes	19,445,774	28,785,500	22,195,520
Other Legal Tenders	69,976,825	52,508,600	54,951,400
Deposits	251,307,553	241,774,900	232,387,900
Circulation	30,411,872	27,508,400	27,416,100
In Sub-Treasury	59,430,307	53,159,343	63,656,901

The Bank return published this morning exhibits the relative strength of the movement in respect to the Lawful Money held, as against the Circulation and Deposits, to which we add the position of the movement the week before, and also of the movement of the corresponding week last year:

	June 29, '72.	July 6, '72.	July 8, '71.
Deposits	$232,387,900	$241,774,900	$251,307,553
Circulation	27,416,100	27,508,100	30,411,872
Total	$259,804,000	$269,283,300	$281,719,425
Requir'd 25 ⅌ ct.	$64,951,000	$69,320,825	$70,429,856
Actual basis	77,146,900	81,294,100	89,422,599
Excess	$12,195,900	$13,973,275	$18,992,743
Rate of money	4@5 ⅌ ct.	4@5 ⅌ ct.	3@5 ⅌ ct.

The Banks added nearly eight millions to their Loans during the week and gained from the Treasury about six millions Gold notes. The Greenbacks fall of about two and a half millions. There has been some Currency sent to the country and a considerable amount of Notes paid out to the public on the various July Dividends. The Treasury paid out $3,760,550 Gold Interest, in addition to the $5,650,000 prepaid at the close of June and brought into the July account. The Customs receipts of the week were light, and will probably continue so through the month of July on account of the Tariff revision which goes into effect Aug. 1. A large amount of Tea and Coffee, made free since July 1, is being withdrawn from Bond, and this operation has considerably increased the demand for Exchange to pay for these staples. The supply of Bills, however, at the close of the week seemed nearly equal to the demand without the use of Gold as a remittance. The shipments of Gold and Silver of all descriptions were $2,624,812. Bills on London closed 109¾@109⅞ ⅌ cent., and Gold at 113⅝@113¾ ⅌ cent.

The Import Entries at New-York, embracing foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the week past, were $6,085,239, as against $6,696,248 for the corresponding week last year. The exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $4,472,957, against $2,733,930 same week in 1871. The export of Gold and Silver, $2,624,812, against $1,710,666 same week in 1871. The Customs in Gold paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $1,485,453. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by rail, 7,356 bales.

As the *Fiscal Year* 1872 closed with the 30th June ult., we now resume our weekly comparative summary of the Export, Import and Treasury movements at this port, as for the *Calendar Year.*

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since Jan. 1, 1872, are as follows, the figures being official to June 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

January	$35,637,174	May	$42,483,217
February	38,028,442	June	*28,452,799
March	33,927,070	July	6,085,239
April	46,380,319		
Total since Jan. 1			$235,994,260
Same time last year			210,009,170
Increase since last year			$25,985,090

*Unofficial.

The Currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since Jan. 1, is as follows:

January	$18,251,004	May	$15,880,947
February	17,915,009	June	*18,110,462
March	16,539,019	July 3	4,472,957
April	17,089,784		
Total since Jan. 1			$109,059,242
Same time last year			116,829,216
Decrease since Jan. 1			$7,769,974

*Unofficial.

Gold, July 6, 1872 .... 113¾ ⅌ cent.
Gold, July 8, 1871 .... 112⅝ ⅌ cent.

The Exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion since Jan. 1 are as follows:

January	$1,540,382	May	$14,850,566
February	972,657	June	*12,552,718
March	2,713,604	July 6	2,624,812
April	4,490,518		
Total since Jan. 1			$39,745,237
Same time last year			47,041,807
Decrease since Jan. 1			$7,296,570

*Unofficial.

The following are the Customs receipts of Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York Office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1, 1872:

Customs.		Gold Interest.	
January	$13,696,426	January	$15,184,566
February	14,941,959	February	2,582,182
March	14,388,876	March	3,894,594
April	14,329,276	April	685,268
May	11,436,504	May	12,077,882
June	7,483,694	June	2,303,835
July 6	1,485,453	July 6	9,410,550
Total, 1872	$77,742,175	Total, 1872	$46,238,875
Total, 1871	79,096,345	Total, 1871	53,551,401

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

		July 8, '71.
American Gold	113⅝@114@113¼	112⅝
U. S. 6-20s, '65, May and Nov.	115⅛@115⅝	114⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	116⅛@115¾ xd.	114
U. S. New 5 ⅌ cents	113⅛@114	
Central Pacific 6 ⅌ cents	105⅛@102 xd.	99⅞
Union Pacific 6 ⅌ cents	94⅛@91⅞ xd.	89
New-York Central	97⅞@98⅛	96⅜
New-York Central Scrip	97⅛@95⅛	91⅞
Rock Island	111⅛@111⅞	107⅞
North-west Common	73@74	72⅛
North-west Preferred	91⅛@92	90⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	46⅛@46⅜	45⅞
St. Paul Common	53⅛@54⅛	59⅞
St. Paul Preferred	77⅛@78⅛	80⅛
Toledo and Wabash	75⅛@75⅞	
Union Pacific	37⅛@38⅛	30⅛
Erie	55⅛@58@59⅛	27⅞
Western Telegraph	75@75⅞	58⅛
Pacific Mail	73⅞@75⅞	43⅛
Lake Shore	96⅞@93⅞ xd.	109⅛

Although the extreme heat and the Holiday of the FOURTH were serious drawbacks to speculation, the Stock Exchange near the close of the week manifested much firmness in prices and a decidedly strong demand for most of the New-York and Western Roads, and for Pacific Mail and Telegraph Stocks. The July Dividends made a good demand also for some of the Railway Mortgages, both old and new, while the orders for the Public Funds of the United States were ahead of the offerings, and large sums of the 5-20s and Five ⅌ cents dealt in abroad are difficult to obtain. There was a more general return of the Brokers to town after the FOURTH than was expected, and the buoyancy in Erie Stock, stimulated from London, imparted considerable life to speculation, and fresh movements in the upward direction begin to be discussed in connection with Lake Shore, North-West, New-York Central, Pacific Mail, &c. The general market closed strong on Saturday.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

JULY INVESTMENTS.

The large sales of Northern Pacific 7-30 Gold Bonds show their popularity with investors, and we recommend them to the public because of their ABSOLUTE SAFETY, both as a first-class railroad security and a real estate mortgage on lands worth twice the amount of the proposed loan.

The Bonds have thirty years to run—payable, principal and interest, in gold—exempt from United States tax to the holder: are a first and only mortgage on the Road and its earnings, and upon 50,000,000 acres of land—mainly agricultural, timbered and mineral.

The Bonds are issued in denominations of $100 to $10,000 Coupon and Registered, and are sold at par and interest in currency.

The semi-annual interest on the Registered Bonds is paid with GOLD CHECKS, sent to the post-office address of the holder.

All marketable securities received in exchange.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

☞ A SAFE INVESTMENT
FOR TRUST FUNDS.
THE MIDLAND PACIFIC RAILWAY
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT.
GOLD BONDS.

This road is entirely completed and in full operation between the Missouri River and Lincoln, the capital of the State of Nebraska, and is earning more than all its expenses, including interest on its bonds, while its traffic is constantly and rapidly increasing. The line has been built wholly by stock subscriptions, and among its stockholders are some of the most successful railway supporters and financiers in the country. The cost of the road, with its Franchises, Real Estate, Equipments, Telegraph Lines, &c., has been $43,333 per mile, while the mortgage on it is but $18,333, making the Company's securities safe beyond contingency.

The Midland Pacific will connect with the Union Pacific on the west, and on the east with direct lines to the Atlantic Coast and all intermediate centres. Its location is therefore a most important and commanding one, it being the central link of a new trunk route, shortening the distance to the Pacific by 147 miles. As a local enterprise, the Midland Pacific is invaluable. It traverses a fertile tract of country, one of the finest agricultural regions in the Union, and is the main feeder of a rapidly-increasing population. We have examined personally this entire enterprise, and recognize its importance and value, and confidently recommend its Bonds to investors.

During the past few years we have negotiated a large number of railway loans, and there is not one of these roads whose property does not exceed in value, by 100 per cent. the amount of its first mortgage bonds. Present price of Midland Pacifics, 90 and accrued interest. Bonds may be registered without charge, and all marketable securities taken in exchange at full rates.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ Bills of Exchange on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent.

Commercial Credits for use in Europe, South America, East and West Indies, China and Japan.

Circular Notes and Travelers' Credits available in all parts of the world.

Also, Telegraphic Transfers of Money on Europe, Havana and California.

Deposit accounts received, bearing interest and subject to check at sight.

Certificates of Deposit issued and Collections made.

State, City and Railroad Loans negotiated.

CLEWS, HABICHT & CO.,
No. 11 Old Broad-st., London.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Besides being the obligation of a wealthy corporation, composed of men of experience and high-toned commercial integrity, they are secured by a first mortgage on the road, revenues, land grant, franchise and equipments, combined in one mortgage, and are readily negotiable both in the markets of this country and Europe.

A liberal sinking fund provided in the mortgage deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in GOLD. Interest at eight (8 p. c.) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100, Coupons or Registered.

Price 97½ and accrued interest in currency, from Feb. 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents and information furnished.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York.

The diminished quantity of these Bonds for sale, and the increased demand absorbing them, warrant the belief that they will soon be sought for at an advance considerably above the present subscription price at which they can now be had through the principal banks and bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

☞ FISK & HATCH, BANKERS,
No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

Having been associated with the **CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY** as their financial agents for nearly three years, we have the most conclusive and satisfactory knowledge:—

(1.) *Of the immense value and importance of the Road.*

(2.) *Of the thorough ability, economy and integrity of its management.*

(3.) *Of its resources for an enormous and profitable traffic.*

(4.) *Of the perfect security of the 6 per cent. Gold Bonds of the Company.*

We are consequently enabled to recommend these Bonds as an entirely safe and reliable investment, which may be held with as much satisfaction and freedom from anxiety by the most prudent and careful investor as Governments or Central Pacifics.

A large profit or increase of investment may now be realized by exchanging either of the above for the Chesapeake and Ohio Bonds.

Denominations, $100, $500, $1,000.

Interest payable May 1 and Nov. 1.

Principal and interest payable in gold in New-York.

Price 94 and accrued interest.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers.

☞ **CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY** First Mortgage Six per Cent. Gold Bonds for sale at NINETY and accrued interest, by SAM'L F. LOCKWOOD,
No. 36 Wall-st.

☞ NEW-YORK STATE SIX PER CENT. GOLD LOAN, due 1887.
A limited amount for sale.
GWYNNE & DAY,
No. 16 WALL-ST.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 6, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	23	Pitch, bbls	117
Bees-wax, pkgs	5	Resin, bbls	3,512
Cotton, bales	221	Pork, pkgs	894
Copper, bbls	98	Cut-meats, pkgs	465
Eggs, bbls	1,401	Grease, pkgs	136
Flour, bbls	10,279	Lard, pkgs	984
Wheat, bushels	166,759	Stearine, pkgs	97
Corn, bushels	565,372	Butter, pkgs	2,786
Oats, bushels	45,575	Cheese, pkgs	14,011
Malt, bushels	750	Tallow, pkgs	119
Beans, bbls	37	Lard-oil, bbls	50
Corn-meal, bbls	100	Pea-nuts, bags	726
Hemp, bales	49	Tea, half-chests	105
Hops, bales	81	Tobacco, hhds	759
Hides, No.	20	Tobacco, boxes & cs.	545
Hides, bales	123	Whisky, bbls	638
Leather, sides	3,092	Wool, bales	258
Spirits Turp., bbls	621	Oil, Lub., bbls	138
Crude Turp., bbls	204	Skins, bdls	357
Tar, bbls	46		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer City of Limerick, for Liverpool—6 pks. Brackets, 186 cases Machinery, 1,182 boxes Cheese, 202 boxes Bacon, 97 bales Hides, 17 tcs. Pork, 16 pks. Clocks, 1,676 bbls. Flour, 17 casks Gr., 31,162 bushels Corn, 1 case Sewing-machines, 14,658 bushels Wheat, 146 Poles, 353 bbls. Resin.

By the steamer City of Antwerp, for Liverpool—16 pks. Ham, 798 boxes Bacon, 27 tcs. Pork, 56 bales Furs, 12,187 boxes Cheese, 9 cases Lathe Checks, 4 cases Pumps, 10 pks. Machinery, 8 boxes Clocks, 150 tcs. Beef, 1 box Seal-skins, 1 box Sewing-machines, 128 boxes Meats, 651 bbls. Flour, 3 cases Scales, 16 cases Hardware, 140 pks. Butter, 17 tcs. Lard, 38 bbls. Tongues.

By the steamer Baltic, for Liverpool—24,435 bushels Corn, 168 hhds. Tobacco, 37 logs Walnut, 12 cases Sperm-oil, 121 boxes Drugs, 14,509 boxes Cheese, 28 pks. Lamps, 22,589 bushels Wheat, 567 boxes Bacon, 47 tcs. Hocks, 7 bales Furs, 95 cases Rubber, 1 case Pistols.

By the ship Washington, for Liverpool—114 logs Walnut, 149 hhds. Tobacco, 200 tcs. Lard, 30,276 bushels Wheat, 8,383 bushels Corn, 167 hhds. Tallow, 6,000 Staves, 912 bbls. Resin, 62 logs Maple.

By the ship Erie, for Liverpool—175 hhds. Tallow, 5,993 bushels Corn, 12 hhds. Tobacco, 5,813 pieces Camwood.

By the steamer Tyrian, for Glasgow—2,000 bbls. Tar, 500 bbls. Flour, 60 bdls. Hoops.

By the steamer California, for Glasgow—28,000 bushels Wheat, 3,110 bbls. Flour, 300 cases Sewing-machines, 16 hhds. Tobacco, 275 boxes Corn, 228 boxes Meats, 3,462 boxes Cheese, 101 boxes Cabinet-ware, 16,306 bushels Corn, 70 tcs. Grease, 425 bags Oil-cake, 450 Oars, 20 hhds. Tallow, 35 boxes Bacon, 1 box Hams.

By the steamer William Miller, for Bristol—15,393 bushels Corn, 50 tcs. Beef, 15,182 bushels Wheat.

By the ship Winifred, for Bristol—60,500 bushels Corn.

By the bark Maggie Reynolds, for Gloucester—28,285 bushels Corn.

By the bark Ardour, for Queenstown and orders—14,435 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer Main, for Bremen—1 bbl. Beef, 8,646 bushels Rye, 1 case Cigars, 426 bales Tobacco, 706 cases Tobacco, 8 bales Furs, 7 tcs. Casings, 150 boxes Bacon, 485 Oars, 8,494 bushels Corn, 37 hhds. Tobacco.

By the ship R. C. Winthrop, for Antwerp—6,339 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Arcadia, for Lubeck—1,974 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Arnon, for Konigsberg—1,512 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Carolina, for Cronstadt—3,814 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 3 hhds. Grease.

By the ship Louise, for Cronstadt—6,549 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Kennebec, for Gibraltar and orders—11,000 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark R. W. Griffith, for Havana—192 tons Stone, 2,000 bags Salt, 1,000 feet Planks, 25 Shooks and Heads, 1,234 pieces Poplar, 221 bales Hay, 25 carboys Acid, 5 Heaters.

By the schooner Fleetwing, for Nassau—279 bbls. Flour, 15 bbls. Meal, 75 bags Corn, 30 bbls. Hominy, 8 bbls. Bread, 17 bbls. Pork, 2 pks. Ham, 1,017 lbs. Lard, 1,865 lbs. Butter, 48 pks. Fish, 11 cases Shoes, 5 bales Duck, 22 Oars, 16 boxes Candles, 18 pks. Paper, 13 pks. Pails, 10 pks. Tobacco, 10 bags Coffee.

By the schooner C. W. Clark, for Trinidad—382 pks. Fish, 134 bbls. Pork, 27 tcs. Hams, 150 bbls. Beef, 250 bbls. Bread, 500 Shooks and Heads, 50 pks. Butter, 25 bags Peas, 25 boxes Petroleum, 4 hhds. Tobacco, 10 bbls. Meal.

By the schooner Julia D., for Barbados—6 tcs. Ham, 250 bbls. Flour, 80 bbls. Beef, 400 cases Kerosene, 8 rolls Matting, 100 cases Matches, 300 bushels Peas, 184 bbls. Crackers, 176 bbls. Bread, 1,925 lbs. Butter, 2 cases Drugs, 1 case Tobacco, 2 bdls. Paper, 500 boxes Perfumery, 2 pks. Medicine.

By the brig Lisette, for Pernambuco—2,925 cases Oil, 202 pks. Hardware, 20 Trunks, 100 kegs Crackers, 10 bbls. Blacking, 20 bbls. Flour, 10 cases Domestics, 100 bbls. Resin, 100 kegs Lard, 50 boxes Drugs, 6 cases Biscuits, 905 pks. Staves, 1 Cotton-gin.

And from Philadelphia, for Rotterdam, by the bark David McNutt—164,979 gallons Refined Petroleum.... For Rotterdam, by the bark Eliza McLaughlin—206,584 gallons Refined Petroleum.

BRICKS—Have been less active since our last, yet essentially unaltered as to price, Common Pale having been quoted at $4@$5 50; North River Hard, $7@$9 75; Jersey, $7@$8; Croton, $12@$16; Philadelphia Front, $40@$45 ⅌ thousand.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The market has been utterly devoid of animation since our last. The inquiry from all sources has been very tame, and prices have been without change of importance. Seasonable stock has been offered quite moderately.

COFFEE—Dull at unaltered figures.

COTTON—No important movements have been reported, and values have been wholly nominal. The receipts at this port today were 221 bales, including 178 bales from Wilmington, 43 bales per railroad.

EGGS—There has been very little show of activity in any kind of stock, though prices have favored purchasers decidedly. We quote from 15c.@22c. for inferior to very choice marks, the main call having been for fresh lots of Western, which have been quoted at 17½c.@19c.; Canada at 17½c.@19c.; State at from 18½c.@20c., and Jersey at 20½c.@22c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Trade in State and Western Flour has been quite tame, though prices have been quoted off again 10c.@15c. per bbl. in most instances. Fresh-ground stock has been offered with least urgency. Sales have been made since our last of 6,900 bbls., all told, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 10@$5 75; very inferior to very good Extra State at $6 10@$6 60; very good to fancy at $6 60@$7 25; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5 90@$6 40; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 20@$6 65, and trade and family brands at proportionate rates.

Southern Flour continues in limited demand at a further reduction in prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 500 bbls. at $5 65@$8 50 for inferior to very good, and $8 50@$13 for very good to very choice extra, ⅌ bbl. Canada Flour dull and nominal. Rye Flour has been inactive at from $4@$4 70 ⅌ bbl.; sales, 160 bbls. Corn-meal has been in very moderate request at from $3 30@$3 75 for White and Yellow Western; $3 25@$3 35 for Jersey; $3 70@$3 80 for Brandywine; sales, 250 bbls., in lots.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more demand but at rather easier prices under comparatively liberal offerings, partly of samples to arrive. The main call has been for No. 2 Spring. Shippers have been buying moderately, and millers have been operating with more freedom at the ruling figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 81,000 bushels at $1 53 for No. 1 Minnesota Spring, afloat; $1 52@$1 52½ for prime to choice No. 2 Milwaukee do., afloat; $1 49 for strictly prime do., to arrive; $1 48 for prime No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat; $1 65 for choice Amber Michigan, afloat; $1 60 for Red Western, and $1 77½ for (37 bags) new White Virginia....Corn has been quoted 1c.@1½c. a bushel cheaper, on further very liberal receipts and a rather firmer freight market. At the reduced figures the dealings have been extensive, mainly in the better grades of Mixed Western, both steam and sail, for shipment. The trade inquiry has been somewhat restricted. Sales have been reported since our last of 223,000 bushels, part to arrive, at 58c.@60½c. for ordinary to choice steamer grades of new Mixed Western, chiefly 59c.@60c. for fair to good steamer, and 61c.@62c. for ordinary to choice sailing-vessel grades, chiefly at 61c.@61½c. for good to choice; 62c.@63c. for high Mixed and Yellow Western; 74c.@78c. for car-lots of White Western, and 53c.@57c. for damaged....Rye has been quoted heavy, prices ruling in favor of buyers, on increasing offerings and a limited demand, mostly for export; 8,000 bushels strictly prime sold last evening at 79½c., delivered, with 75c. reported as the best bid for prime samples, in store, today....Barley and Barley-malt dull and nominally unaltered in price....Oats have been more active but less firm: the inquiry has been partly speculative, and chiefly for prime samples of No. 2 Milwaukee Mixed, afloat, on the basis of 44½c. a bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 113,000 bushels at 41c.@41½c. (nominally) for Mixed, in store; 42c.@43½c., chiefly at 43½c., for do., afloat; 42c.@44½c. for ordinary to very choice White Western, in store and afloat; 43½c. for mixed State, afloat, and 40c.@41½c. for inferior lots.

GUNNY-BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been slow of sale, and quoted heavy, including Bags at 14c.@14½c.; Bagging at 14½c.@15c.: Domestic ranging at 16c.@16½c.

HEMP—Has been in slack request at our quotations. American, $120@$130 for Undressed, and $190@$250 for Dressed, ⅌ ton; Russian, $210@$215, gold, ⅌ ton; Manila, 12c.@12½c.; Sisal, 10½c.@10¾c., gold; Jute, 4¾c.@6½c.; Jute Butts, 2½c.@2⅞c., currency, ⅌ lb.

HIDES—Trade has been light in all kinds; values have not varied much. The week's receipts have been 49,563 Hides and 140 bales do.; sales, 14,670 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. H. I. Hull & Co., 3,770 Dry Montevideo, 19@21 lbs. part at 27½c. gold, selected; 600 Dry Rio Grande Seconds, 22 lbs.; 3,000 Dry Bogota, 20@22 lbs.; 3,000 Dry Central American, 20 lbs.; 2,000 Dry Mexican, 20@24 lbs.: private terms; 800 Dry Texas, 22@25 lbs., 20½c.@21½c., currency, as they run; 700 Dry Matamoras, 23 lbs.; 800 Wet and Salted Texas and New-Orleans, 55 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand is 284,800 Hides and 850 bales, (same time last year 183,600 Hides and 1,935 bales,) as follows: 78,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, &c.; 47,000 Dry Montevideo, 18,000 Dry Rio Grande, 1,500 Dry Orinoco, 6,500 Dry Central American, 500 Dry Porto Cabello, 8,800 Dry Sierra Leone, 1,150 Dry California, 7,400 Dry and Salted Bogota and Savanilla, 1,500 Dry and Salted West India, 2,000 Dry and Salted Mexican, 25,000 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 1,000 Wet-salted Buenos Ayres Ox from Europe, 370 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 480 bales Calcutta Cow.

HOPS—Have been quiet, but firm; desirable lots scarce. We quote: Crop of 1871 at 25c.@45c.@65c.@75c., the latter for extra choice; crop of 1870 at 10c.@35c., with fancy lots quoted up to 40c.@50c.; older growths at 8@15c.; foreign at 65c.@75c.

LATHS—Have been in less demand, on the basis of $3 25 for Eastern ⅌ 1,000.

LIME—Rockland has been comparatively quiet at $1 25 for Common, and $1 75 for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

LEATHER—The inquiry has been mainly for grades of stock dull and weak. We quote: Hemlock, prime Hemlock and Union Crop, at firm rates; poorer Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 28c.@32c.; Middle, 28c.@29c.; Light, 27c.@27½c.; California, Heavy, 27c.@27½c.; Middle, 27c.@27½c.; Light, 27c.; Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Middle, 26½c.@27c.; Light, 26c.@26½c.; Good, Damaged, all kinds and weights, 23c.@25c.; Poor do., 18c.@20c.; Rough, 30c.@33c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 37c.@40c.; Union Middle, 38c.@42c.; Union Light, 38c.@42c.; Union Bellies, 17c.@19c.; Oak, Rough, all weights, 32c.@36c.; Oak, Rough, Southern, all weights, 28c.@30c., ⅌ lb. The available stock of Hemlock Sole is estimated at 450,000 sides.

METALS—Ingot Copper has declined to 33½c.@33½c., on sales of 90,000 lbs....Iron has been held firmly, but has been inactive; 150 tons Glengarnock Pig sold on private terms, with $47 50@$49 given as the current quotations, and for Eglinton $46 50@$47, and for No. 1 American Pig $52@$53. Lead, Spelter, Tin and Zinc quiet at about former figures.

MOLASSES—Dull and nominal.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been inactive at $3 05@$3 12½ for Strained, ⅌ 280 lbs....Of Washington Tar 20 bbls. sold at $3 80....Spirits Turpentine has been in fair demand, and sales have been reported of 115 bbls. at 48c.@48½c., and 250 bbls. New-York pks. at 49½c.@49¾c. ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Refined has been in quite moderate request and quoted rather easier in prices, with sales reported here of 4,500 bbls., early deliveries, at 22¼c.@22½c. At Philadelphia the current quotations were 22¼c.@22½c....Crude dull on the basis of 12c., in bulk.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate request, and with lighter offerings noted; prices have been again quoted rather firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 240 bbls., in lots, at $13 55@$13 65 for new Western Mess; $12 50@$12 75 for new Western Prime Mess; $12 25 for Thin Mess; $11 for Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. For forward delivery the demand has been light, with sales reported since our last of 250 bbls. Western Mess, seller September, at $13 80, with $13 30 bid and $13 40 asked, seller July, and $13 50 bid and $13 55 asked seller August....City-dressed Hogs continue in fair request at buoyant prices, ranging from 5½c.@6c. ⅌ lb....Cut-meats continue in light demand at from 10½c.@13½c. for Hams, the latter rate for extra brands, and 5½c.@5¾c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. The reported sales since our last equal 130 pks., within the range....Bacon has been without material change as to price, but has been without activity, sales having been reported of 480 boxes at 7c. for Short Rib, 7½c. for Bellies, and 8c. for Short Clear....Lard has been moderately sought after, opening steadily, but closing heavily, and in favor of purchasers. Sales have been reported of 570 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 8½c.@9½c. for No. 1 to prime Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9½c.@9 9-16c. for good to prime Western Steam; 8⅞c.@8¾c. for New; 8½c.@8¾c. for City Steam and Kettle-rendered, and 8½c.@8⅞c. for No. 1. For forward delivery the inquiry has been restricted, with sales reported of 1,250 tcs. prime Western Steam, seller July, at 9 9-16c., closing heavy.... Beef products selling slowly within our previous range....Nothing really new in the Butter and Cheese lines.

SKINS—Deer have been in more request, and sales have been reported of 15,000 lbs. Sisal, 4,000 lbs. Central American, and 5,000 lbs. Texas. Receipts have been 75 bales Central American, 26 do. Para, 10 do. Texas and Southern. Goat have been in good demand, with sales reported of 160 bales Mexican, 50 do. Calcutta, 13 do. Cape, 40 do. Curacoa, 50 do. Texas. Receipts have been 100 bales East India, 398 do. Mexican, 69 do. Cape. We quote: *Deer*—Honduras, 52½c.; Guatemala, 60c.; Chagres, 57½c.; Campeachy, 50c.; Sisal, 52½c.; San Juan, 50c.; Vera Cruz, 51c.; Puerto Cabello, 50c.; Angostura, 37½c.; Para, 52½c.; Southern and Texas, 30c.@40c., currency, ⅌ lb. *Goat*—Tampico, 52c.; Matamoras, 52c.; Vera Cruz, 52c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 52c.; Payta, 47½c.; Curacoa, 55c.; Bogota, 45c.@47½c.; Cape, 33c.@38c.; Madras, each, 55c.; Patna, 45c.; E. I. Tanned Goat, 80c.@95c.; E. I. Tanned Sheep, 70c., currency, ⅌ lb.

SOAP—Domestic makes have been in some request at uniform prices. Foreign dull. We quote: Castile at 11c.@11½c.; Colgate's Pale, 7½c.; Family, 8½c., and No. 1, 6½c. ⅌ lb.

SPICES—Have been very quiet at our quotations, No. 1 Nutmegs at 90c.@92½c.; Mace, $1 10@$1 22½; Cassia, 26c.@26½c.; White Pepper, 35c.@35½c.; East Indian Pepper at 17c.@18c.; Ginger, 10½c.@11½c.; Pimento at 12½c.@13c.; Cloves, 19½c.@20c., gold, ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been rather more sought after at essentially unchanged prices. Sales 937 hhds., including 300 hhds. strictly fair refining Porto Rico at 8¾c.; 50 hhds. grocery do., to the trade, at 9½c.@9¾c.; 400 hhds. Cuba at 9c.@9¼c.; and 187 hhds. Centrifugal (previous to arrival) on private terms. We quote: Fair refining Cuba, 8⅝c.@8¾c.; good do. at 9c.; prime do. at 9¼c.; refining Porto Rico, common to prime, at 8c.@9½c.; grocery grades Porto Rico, fair to strictly choice, 9½c.@10½c. ⅌ lb. No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar at 9½c.@9¾c.; Manila, in bags, 7½c.@8½c. for superior to extra superior. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand, with powdered quoted at 12¾c.@12⅞c.; Crushed at 12¾c.@12⅞c.; Granulated at 12c.@12½c.; A's at 11½c.@11⅝c., and the range of Yellows at 10c.@10¾c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Has been in fair demand and steady in price. Sales have been reported of 137,000 lbs. at 9c.@9½c. for ordinary to choice, chiefly at 9½c.@9 5-16c. for good to prime samples. Also, 100 tcs. Stearine at 10c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been held at 91c., with 90c. bid; market dull; 100 bbls. were sold at a price yet to be named.

FREIGHTS—There has been a lively inquiry noted for Grain room, in the berth line, at a shade firmer rates, mainly by steam, for Liverpool. Vessels for the Grain trade were also in fair request, but with the advantage rather in favor of shippers, on a rather more liberal offering of tonnage, chiefly of vessels above the medium size. Vessels for the Petroleum trade were less sought after at about former figures. ....For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by sail, 800 Oars, at ¾d., and 6,000 Staves on private terms; and by steam, 115,000 bushels Grain at 8d. for Corn, and 8½d. for Wheat; 2,500 boxes Cheese, at 32s. 6d.; 150 pks. Butter and 65 bales Furs on private terms; and a British steamship, 1,234 tons, with equal to 58,000 bushels Corn, from Philadelphia, on private terms....For London, by steam, 5,000 boxes Cheese, via Southampton, at 47s. 6d.: 160 hhds. Tobacco at 25s, and 39,000 bushels Grain at equal to 6s. 6d. per quarter....For Glasgow, by steam, 500 bbls. Flour, on private terms, and 39,000 bushels Grain at 8½d. for Corn, and 9d. for Wheat, ⅌ bushel....For Plymouth, an Italian bark, 534 tons, with about 3,500 quarters Grain, at 5s. 10½d. quarter....For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, 770 tons, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, at 6s., or, if direct, at 5s. 9d.; another, 770 tons, with about 4,300 quarters do., reported on the same terms; a German bark, 587 tons, with about 4,000 qrs. do., same terms....For Penarth Roads and orders, an Italian bark, 343 tons, hence, with about 1,950 qrs. Grain, at 5s. 9d., and, if direct, 5s. 6d.....For Antwerp, by sail, 200 tcs. Lard, at 27s. 6d.; 25 boxes Bacon, at 27s. 6d....For Bremen, by steam, 8,500 bushels Corn, 8,650 bushels Rye, 150 boxes Bacon, and 480 pks. Tobacco, on private terms....For Rotterdam, equal to 200 tons Provisions, reported at 35s.; also, an Austrian bark, 670 tons, with general cargo, on private terms....For Riga, a German brig, 280 tons, hence with about 1,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. 7½d....For the Baltic, a Norwegian bark, 370 tons, with about 2,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 9d.@6s., according to ports.... For Corunna, a Norwegian brig, 178 tons, hence with 1,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. 7½d. ⅌ bbl....For the River Platte, an American bark, 450 tons, hence with Lumber at $18 and primage....For Barbados, a brig, 2,500 bbls. capacity, from Philadelphia, at $1,350.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, July 6.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat lower; quiet but firm; No. 2 Spring closed at about $1 22½, cash or seller July; $1 16½@$1 16¾, seller August; No. 3 Spring sold early at $1 12; closed at $1 10. Corn in fair demand and lower; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 40½c.@40¾c. for regular, cash or seller July; 42½c.@42¾c., seller August; 43½c., seller September; Rejected, 37½c.; No. 1 in fair demand, but at lower rates; sales at 43c. Oats quiet and weak; sales of No. 2 at 26½c.@27c., cash; 26¾c.@27c., seller August. Rye quiet and unchanged; sales of No. 2 at 56c.@56½c. Barley in good demand at 53c.@53½c. for No. 2 Fall. Whisky in good demand at 85c.@85½c. Pork unsettled; opened firm, but closed dull at $13 25. Lard in fair demand and advanced at $8 85, cash or seller July; Summer, $7 75. Bulk Meats in good demand; sales of 100,000 lbs. of Shoulders at 5c. Bacon steady and unchanged. Cattle dull and unchanged. Live Hogs active and higher at $3 65@$4 15. Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 9c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 183,000 bushels Corn, 46,000 bushels Oats, 1,300 Cattle, 5,500 Hogs. Shipments—8,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 276,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 6.—Lake Imports—Flour, 4,100 bbls.; Wheat, 210,219 bushels; Corn, 422,072 bushels; Oats, 24,500 bushels; Rye, 25,500 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 7,700 bushels; Corn, 78,650 bushels; Oats, 33,450 bushels. Rail Shipments from Elevators—Wheat, 60,295 bushels; Corn, 67,500 bushels; Oats, 25,250 bushels. Canal Freights—For the last twenty-four hours boats generally refused Grain at the prices offered, and loaded with Lumber and Staves; today freights are stronger for Grain; Wheat, 11¼c.; Corn, 10½c.; Oats, 7c. Flour dull and nominal; sales of Western Spring at $7 25@$7 75; Bakers', $8 00@$8 25; Amber, $8 50@$9 00; White, $9 00@$9 50. Wheat weak; sales of 20,000 bushels Milwaukee Spring No. 2 at $1 34. Corn dull; sales of 8,000 bushels No. 2 at 50c. Oats dull and nominal at 37c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 6.—Flour steady with fair demand; sales 2,100 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $9 for Amber Winter; $9 50 for White Winter; $9 75 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales 1,600 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 47. Corn dull and lower; sales of car lots at 56c. for Mixed Western; 57c. for Yellow. Oats nominally 40c. Corn-meal, $1 50 for bolted; $1 40 for unbolted, ⅌ cwt. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $16; Shipstuffs, $18; Middlings, $20 ⅌ ton. Highwines, 89c. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7c.; Corn and Rye, 6½c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson; $4 50 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 53c.; to New-York, 45c.; to Albany, 38c. Receipts by Lake—22,600 bushels Wheat, 13,500 bushels Corn, 2,404,000 feet of Lumber. Shipments by Canal—668,000 feet of Lumber.

LOUISVILLE, July 6.—Tobacco active and steady; sales 270 hhds. Flour in fair demand; Extra Family, $6 75. Wheat dull and nominal at $1 20@$1 30 for choice Red and White on arrival at the market; sacked, $1 62. Oats, sacked, 45c. Rye quiet at 85c. Barley quiet at 70c.@85c. for Spring and Fall. Mess Pork steady at $12, cash. Bacon firm and advancing tendency; Shoulders, 5¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¼c. bid, 7½c. asked; Clear Sides, 7½c., packed; sales, 10,000 lbs. Clear Rib Sides, loose, at $6 40, cash; packed, 7⅛c.@7¼c. Bulk Meats firm and advancing tendency, held Shoulders at 4¾c.; Ribs, 6¾c.; Clear Sides, 7c., loose. Sugar-cured Hams, 13c.@13½c. Lard steady; Leaf, 9c.; contracts, 9¼c.; Kegs, 10c.; small lots on order advanced ¼c.@½c. on the above prices. Whisky, 84c.@85c.

ST. LOUIS, July 6.—Flour in fair demand but lower; only order trade. Wheat dull; No. 2 Red Winter at $1 45. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 38½c. Oats steady; No. 2 at 29½c. Rye—No. 2 quiet at 60c. Whisky, 87c. Mess Pork active and higher on round lots; sales over 3,000 bbls. at $12. Dry-salted Meats active and higher; Shoulders, 5c.; Rib Sides, 6¾c.; Clear Sides, 7c. Bacon active and higher; Shoulders, 5⅝c.@6c., closing stiff at the outside figures; Clear Rib Sides, 7¼c.; Clear Sides, 7½c.@7¾c.; Sugar-cured Hams, plain, 12½c.; do., packed, 12½c.@13c. Lard quiet at 8c. for Summer-rendered. Live Hogs unchanged. Cattle unchanged. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 48,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats.

TOLEDO, July 6.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and declined 2c.@3c.; No. 2 White Michigan at $1 50; Amber Michigan, $1 44; for July, $1 45½@$1 50; for August, $1 34; No. 1 Red, $1 45; No. 2 Red, $1 35; No. 2 Red Wabash at $1 36; No. 2 Red, for August, $1 30. Corn dull; High Mixed, 46½c.; buyer August, 51c.; seller September, 50½c.; Low Mixed, buyer July, 45¼c.; White, 51½c.; No Grade, 43c.; Oats unchanged and dull; No. 1 at 34½c.; Michigan, 31½c. Freights strong; Wheat to Buffalo, 4½c.@5c.; to Oswego, 9c.@9½c.; to Kingston, Corn, 9c. Receipts, 1,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 67,000 bushels Corn, 60,000 bushels Oats. Shipments, 1,000 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 36,000 bushels Corn.

MILWAUKEE, July 6.—Flour dull and unchanged; Double Extra Spring at $6 37½@$6 75. Wheat steady; No. 1 at $1 25½; No. 2 at $1 21¼. Corn in fair demand but lower; No. 2 Mixed, 40½c. Oats quiet and weak; No. 2 at 26½c. Rye—Demand light, holders firm; No. 1 at 57½c. Barley in fair demand and advanced; No. 2 Fall at 55c. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 9c.; to Oswego, 14½c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—2,060 bbls. Flour, 76,000 bushels Wheat.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 6.—Wheat—No sales. Rye dull at 80c. for bagged lots. Oats dull at 42c.@45c. for No. 2 Chicago and Western White. Corn dull at 64c. Barley quiet. Meat steady and unchanged. Cattle—Supply this week less than that of last. Sheep and Lambs dull at last week's closing prices.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; sales of No. 1 Red Winter at $1 50; No. 2 held at $1 40. Corn dull at 48c. Oats in good demand at 35c. for No. 1 State. Refined Petroleum steady at 20½c.@21c. for car lots; 21½c.@22c. for trade lots.

WILMINGTON, July 6.—Spirits Turpentine quiet at 44c. Resin steady at $2 20 for Strained; $5 for Extra; $4 50 for Pale; $6 50 for Window Glass. Crude Turpentine quiet at $2 50 for Hard; $3 50 for Yellow Dip; $3 75 for Virginia. Tar quiet at $3 05.

CHARLESTON, July 6.—Cotton dull; Middling 24c.; net receipts, 85 bales; gross, 159 bales; stock, 7,108 bales.

MOBILE, July 6.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 23½c.; net receipts, 3 bales; exports, coastwise, 165 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 2,018 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 6.—Cotton dull, little doing; Middling, 24c.; net receipts, 41 bales; gross, 43 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,648 bales; coastwise, 570 bales; sales, 373 bales; stock, 17,522 bales. Corn firmer at 60c. for Mixed; 70c. for White. Oats easier at 43c.@46c. Hay easier at $25@$26 for prime; $28 for choice. Pork dull at $12 62½ for Mess. Bacon—Shoulders easier at 6c.@6¼c.; sides scarce and firmer at 8¼c.@8½c. Sugar-cured Hams sold at 13c.@13½c. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—Sterling, 125; New-York Sight, ⅜ premium; Gold, 113.

SAVANNAH, July 6.—Cotton dull; Middling, 23½c.; net receipts, 63 bales; exports coastwise, 139 bales; sales, 5 bales; stock, 1,437 bales.

GALVESTON, July 6.—Cotton nominal; Good Ordinary, 20½c.; net receipts, 2 bales; exports coastwise, 136 bales; stock, 717 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 6—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅞ for money and 92⅞ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91½; 1865s, old, 92¾; 1867s, 92½; 10-40s, 90.

1½ P. M.—Consols closed unchanged. United States 5-20 Bonds, 92½ for the old issue of 1865.

LIVERPOOL, July 6—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened steadier. Middling Uplands, 11d.@11⅛d. Middling Orleans, 11⅛d.@11⅜d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quieter. Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅛d.@11⅜d. The sales of the day, it is now thought, will not exceed 8,000 bales, 1,500 of which are for speculation and export.

1½ P. M.—Cotton—The market closed unchanged; the sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, including 1,500 bales for export and speculation.

Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

Provisions—Lard 40s. ⅌ cwt. Cheese, 9s. ⅌ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

Produce—Petroleum, 13d. ⅌ gallon for Spirits and 16¼d.@17d. for Refined.

Evening—Spirits Turpentine, 41s. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, July 6.—Sugar 36s.@36s. 6d. per cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, on spot.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Smith, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M., Calendar called at 12 M.—11, Brown, &c., vs. Van Wyck et al.; 15, North American Life Insurance Company vs. Carlin; 21, Webohn vs. Brack et al.; 24, The People, &c., Coleman vs. Green, Controller; 25, The People, &c., Keenan vs. Green, Controller; 26, The People, &c., Ryan vs. Green, Controller; 27, The People, &c., Boyce et al. vs. Green, Controller; 28, The People, &c., Haugh vs. Green, Controller; 35, The People ex rel. Crosby vs. The Board of Apportionment and Audit; 43, Tallman vs. Besler; 48, Claflin et al. vs. Elsberg et al.; 49, Friedenberg vs. Elsberg et al.; 52, Cone vs. Brown; 53, Gentry et al. vs. Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Company; 54, Nuborg vs. Frahling; 55, Marke et al. vs. Altman; 56, Isidor et al. vs. Altman; 57, Cipperly et al. vs. Altman; 58, Steck et al. vs. Altman; 59, The Lee Box and Lumber Company vs. Boman et al.; 61, Allerton et al. vs. Morton; 62, Brown vs. Wing; 67, O'Conner vs. Shepman; 68, Same vs. Same; 69, Vroom vs. Vroom, 86, Foster vs. Newburger et al.; 91, Nash, &c., vs. Victor; 94, Brennan vs. Hellar; 98, Bell vs. Bell; 101, Lynch vs. Wiederfeld; 103, Alexander et al. vs. Lewis et al.; 104, Gibson vs. Brown; 116, Miner vs. Miner; 118, In the matter of the application of the Protestant Episcopal public schools to vacate assessment; 119, O'Donnell vs. Martin; 120, Same vs. Same; 121, Same vs. Same; 122, Reid vs. Martin; call 130, Cohen vs. Simon.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—The People vs. Michael Hill, manslaughter; Geo. A. Wheeler, robbery; Frank Duffy and Bernard Lynes, robbery; William Rich, burglary; William A. Tucker, felonious assault and battery; Dennis Cushman et al., burglary; Jacob Rossler, felonious assault and battery; Chas. Reinbach, grand larceny; Robt. H. Montgomery, grand larceny; George Dunn, (two cases,) false pretenses; James Hughes et al., riot; Morris Seickel, obscene literature.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
By Judge Smith.

The Union Dime Savings Bank of New-York City *vs.* Andrews and another; motion to direct the Chamberlain of the City and County of New-York to pay to the Surrogate surplus moneys arising on a sale in an action for foreclosure denied.

Haven and another *vs.* Hall; motion for appointment of receiver, &c., granted.

In the matter of William Knapp, an habitual drunkard; motion for commission, &c., granted.

Voorhees *vs.* Ross and another; ordered that defendant Ross have leave to answer in twenty days on payment of $10 costs of opposing motion and on condition that he consent that the action be referred for trial if the plaintiff wishes it, the judgment and levy to stand as security.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York *vs.* Perkins et al.; motion of petitioner J. Augustus Page denied, with $10 costs of opposing motion.

Foster *vs.* Newbrough and another; motion for judgment on the ground of frivolousness of the demurrer to the complaint granted.

By Judge Brady.

Price *vs.* Price; order settled.
Douglass *vs.* Douglass; order settled.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOKS FOR SUMMER READING.

MY HERO. *A Genuine Love Story.* BY MRS. FORRESTER, author of "Fair Women," &c., and THE COUNTESS OF CHARNY; *being the "Fourth Series" of "The Memoirs of a Physician." By Alexander Dumas.*

And other new Books are published this day by
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, PHILADELPHIA,
and are for sale by all Book-sellers and News Agents.

MY HERO! *A Genuine Love Story. By Mrs. Forrester,* author of "Fair Women." Complete in one large duodecimo volume, bound in morocco cloth, black and gold, new style. Price $1 75.

THE COUNTESS OF CHARNY; *or the Fall of the French Monarchy; being the "Fourth series" of "The Memoirs of a Physician." By Alexander Dumas.* With portrait of author on cover. Complete in one large octavo volume. Price $1 in paper, or $1 75 in cloth.

VOLUMES ALREADY PUBLISHED.

The Countess of Charny. By Alexander Dumas.	$1 00
Six Years Later. By Alexander Dumas.	1 00
The Queen's Necklace. By Alexander Dumas.	1 00
Memoirs of a Physician. By Alexander Dumas.	1 00

SYLVESTER SOUND, THE SOMNAMBULIST. By Henry Cockton, author of "Valentine Vox, the Ventriloquist," being the third volume of the new, cheap, and uniform edition of the works of Henry Cockton now issuing by us. Complete in one large octavo volume, with portrait of author on the cover. Price 75 cents.

VOLUMES ALREADY PUBLISHED.

Sylvester Sound, the Somnambulist. By Cockton.	75
The Love Match. By Henry Cockton.	75
The Fatal Marriages. By Henry Cockton.	75

NEW BOOKS. JUST PUBLISHED.

A Noble Lord. By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth.	$1 75
The Lost Heir of Linlithgow. By Mrs. Southworth.	1 75
The Cancelled Will. By Miss Eliza A. Dupuy.	1 75
Who Shall be Victor? By Miss Eliza A. Dupuy.	1 75
Francatelli's Modern Cook. With sixty-two Illustrations.	5 00
John Jasper's Secret. A sequel to Charles Dickens' "Mystery of Edwin Drood," with 18 Illustrations.	2 00
Meister Karl's Sketch Book. By Charles G. Leland.	2 50
Aunt Patty's Scrap Bag. By Caroline Lee Hentz.	1 50
Ten Thousand a Year. By Samuel C. Warren.	1 50
A Noble Woman. By Mrs. Ann S. Stephens.	1 75
Beautiful Snow and other Poems. By Watson.	2 00
Love in High Life. By T. S. Arthur.	50
Cyrilla. By the Baroness Tautphoeus.	75
The Life of Billy Vidkins. Illustrated.	25
Kate Kennedy. By Mrs. C. J. Newby.	50
A Rent in a Cloud. By Charles Lever.	50
Mackenzie's Life of Charles Dickens.	2 00
Fanchon, the Cricket; or, La Petite Fadette.	1 50
Tried for Her Life. By Mrs. Southworth.	1 75
Dene Hollow. By Mrs. Henry Wood.	1 50
Louise Lavalliere. By Alexander Dumas.	1 00
Clyffards of Clyffe. By author Carlyon's Year.	1 00
Count of Monte-Cristo. By Alexander Dumas.	1 50
Hans Breitmann's Ballads, complete in one volume.	4 00
Cruel as the Grave. By Mrs. Southworth.	1 75
Valentine Vox, the Ventriloquist. By Cockton.	75
Why Did He Marry Her. By Miss Dupuy.	1 75
Frank Forrester's Sporting Scenes and Characters, complete in two volumes. Illustrated.	4 00
Major Jones's Courtship, full of Illustrations.	75
The Initials. By the Baroness Tautphoeus.	1 75
The Countess of Monte-Cristo. Paper $1; cloth.	1 75
The Dead Secret. By Wilkie Collins.	50
Edmond Dantes. Sequel to "Monte-Cristo".	75
Five Languages Without a Master.	2 00
How He Won Her. By Mrs. Southworth.	1 75
The Wandering Jew. By Eugene Sue.	1 50
Planter's Northern Bride. By Mrs. Lee Hentz.	1 50
Charles O'Malley. By Lever. Paper, 75c.; cloth.	2 00

*** *Above Books are for sale by all Book-sellers, or will be sent, post paid, on receipt of price by the publishers,*

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 Chestnut-St., Philadelphia, Pa.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO all parties interested that the Commissioners appointed under chapter 580 of the laws of 1872 will meet at the St. James Hotel, on MONDAY EVENING, July 8, 1872, at 7½ o'clock, to examine into the facts and circumstances relating to the contracts and awards made by the Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York, with the following-named persons, to-wit.:

Wm. Baird, award for paving 11th-st., 4th-av. to Avenue A.
1784..Chas. Guidet, regrading and paving 3d-av., 14th to 44th-st.
2027..Vidal & Callahan, paving 11th-st., Union-place to 6th-av., Seeley concrete.
2028..Vidal & Callahan, paving Howard-st., Broadway to Mercer-st., Seeley concrete.
2101..C. H. Green, Hamar Wood Pavt., 128th-st., 2d to 6th-av.
2137..C. H. Green, Hamar Wood Pavt., 46th-st., 4th to 5th-av.
2138..C. H. Green, Hamar Wood, Pavt., 5th-av., 124th to 130th-st.
D. McCarthy, reg., &c., 122d-st., 6th to 7th-av.
2141..Thos. Owens, reg., &c., 5th-av., 130th to 138th-st.
1835..P. Farley, reg., &c., 75th-st., 5th-av. to East River.
1874..C. Devlin, reg., &c., 63d-st., 9th to 10th-av.
1875..C. Devlin, reg., &c., 1st-av., 31st to 61st-st.
1876..C. Devlin, reg., 79th-st., 9th to 10th-av.
2041..C. Devlin, reg., &c., 99th-st., 8th to 11th-av.
1947..C. Devlin, paving 54th-st., 2d-av. to East River.
1837..C. Devlin, paving 61st-st., 3d to 5th-av.
2232..C. Devlin, paving 77th-st., Madison to 5th-av.
2242..C. Devlin, paving 30th-st., 1st-av. to East River.
2367..J. Everard, flagging 59th-st., 9th to 10th-av.
2368..J. Everard, flagging 123d-st., 3d to 4th-av.
2369..J. Everard, flagging 1st-av., 33d to 34th-st.
2191..P. Everard, regulating, &c., 38th-st., Lexington-av. to East River.
2281..J. L. Brown, regulating, &c., 10th-av., Manhattan to 155th-st.
2321..J. Pickard, regulating, &c., 94th-st., 5th-av. to East River.

And on TUESDAY, July 9, at 4 P. M., at the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, to hear the claims of John Bryan for contracts awarded him Nov. 23, 1870, for paving with Stowe foundation pavement parts of White, 15th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 30th and 40th sts.

JOSIAH SUTHERLAND,
HOOPER C. VAN VORST, } Commissioners.
D. R. JAQUES,
C. H. S. WILLIAMS, Clerk.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1872.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$1,500 CASH WANTED—TO EXTEND a productive monopoly; business established; no humbug; investor will make $10,000 in less than two years, receiving profits immediately. Address CASH, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office.
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV.—ALL parties, private or public, wishing help of all kinds can be suited, and all American, English, German, Scotch, French cooks, experienced nurses, waitresses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH-AV., near 38th-st., (formerly with Bedell,) will be found a number of desirable servants. English, French, German and Irish; Protestant and Catholic; City and country.

ALL SUMMER HOUSES AND OTHERS wanting reliable help in any capacity, for City or country, suited immediately at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of French, English and German cooking, boning, larding, &c.; private family, boarding-house, hotel, &c. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMAN and excellent cook; meats, games, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies, side-dishes; excellent baker, &c.; good testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to the country; has good references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH woman, a situation as first-class cook; can do all kinds French and English cooking, bone and lard; is a good baker; has good City reference; no objection to country. Apply at No. 645 6th-av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY SISTERS, one as cook; is an excellent baker; the other as chamber-maid and waitress and do the washing together: $15 per month; City references from last place; City or country. Call at No. 391 8th-av.

COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK wants a situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; no objection to the country; has five years' references; Newport preferred. Call for two days at No. 131 West 19th-st.

COOK—A COMPETENT YOUNG GIRL AS cook; will assist in the washing and ironing; good City or Country reference. Call for two days at No. 311 East 31st-st.

COOK.—VERY RESPECTABLE AND first-class cook, both English and French; meats, game, soups, pastry, creams, jellies, &c. Apply at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS all kinds of soups, meats, game, pastry, creams, jellies, desserts of all kinds; best City reference. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to employ good faithful women and girls at moderate wages can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 8th-av., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID—AS CHAMBERMAID or waitress, thoroughly efficient in either capacity; is entirely competent to take charge of a house during the absence of the family. Excellent city references. Call or address at No. 452 6th-av., in the hardware store, between 27th and 28th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A CANADIAN PROTESTANT woman, leaving her present employer on account of their giving up housekeeping, desires a situation; no objection to the country; willing to make herself useful; reference, present employer. For further information apply at No. 109 West 34th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A SITUATION in the country as chamber-maid and seamstress; has first-class City reference for either; would prefer Newport. Can be seen for two days at No. 23 East 26th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN as chamber-maid, and assist with washing; several years' reference from last place. Call at No. 122 West 20th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS English girl as chamber-maid or to do all the work in a small private family. Apply at No. 10 Broadway, second floor.

CHILD'S NURSE.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE young woman as infant's nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; can operate; is willing and obliging; best City references. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

CHILD'S NURSE.—A YOUNG FRENCH girl, fifteen years of age, as child's nurse, and to do plain-sewing; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the French and German Office, No. 621 6th-av.

CHILD'S NURSE.—A GOOD GERMAN girl, sixteen years old, wishes a situation to mind children and to do light house-work. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. Hild's.

FRENCH GIRL AS CHAMBER-MAID; willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 621 6th-av., French office.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSITIONS, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.
MRS. LOWE.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—AN AMERICAN lady of intelligence and refinement, willing and able to work, desires some honorable employment, such as housekeeper, governess, matron, or any responsible position not menial; can give undoubted references; will go anywhere. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman requires a situation as attendant on a lady or growing children; competent to teach children their first lessons; is a good plain sewer; best City references; City or country. Call or address ADVERTISER, No. 610 2d-av., between 33d and 34th sts., second floor back.

LADIES' MAID, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman; is a thorough ladies' maid; excellent seamstress and dress-maker; cut, fit, or operate, &c.; or chamber-work and seamstress, or experienced nurse; very respectable; best three years' reference; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do the washing and ironing of ladies and gentlemen; French fluting and puffing in superior style; children's and ladies' clothes done in the neatest manner; flannels washed the same as new; families by the day or month; best reference if required. Call on or address Mrs. McCORMACK, No. 242 East 55th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., Room No. 11, two pair of stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman; she is a thorough laundress; French fluting, box plaiting and all kinds of ladies' and gents' fine work; or chamber-maid and fine washing; City or country; best City references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as first-class laundress; understands French fluting and puffing; no objection to go in the country in a private family; none others need apply. Call at No. 769 3d-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—FOR THE COUNTRY OR City, a laundress' situation by a Protestant young woman; first-class laundress; French fluting, box plaiting, and all kinds of fine work in the best manner. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS; understands her business perfectly; can give satisfactory reference from first families; City or country. Can be seen at No. 621 6th-av., French Office.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS; understands her business perfectly; fluting and fineries, &c.; references from best families. Call at No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—A COMPETENT GIRL as laundress and chamber-maid. Apply at her present employer's, No. 671 5th-av., corner 53d-st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—BY A GERMAN young woman, a situation as nursery governess or house-keeper; speaks both German and French languages; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has unexceptionable references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT German woman as nurse and plain sewer, or chamber-maid and fine washer, or ladies' maid; good hair-dresser; excellent recommendations; country or City. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A NURSE and seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress' situation, by a Protestant German young woman; very respectable; good seamstress, operator, &c.; experienced nurse; good chamber-maid; country or City. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

NURSE, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL AS nurse and seamstress, (children out of arms,) or would travel with a lady. Call at Office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

NURSE, &c.—A COMPETENT PERSON wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; can work on sewing-machines; best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 626 2d-av., near 34th-st.

NURSE.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS children's nurse; would assist with chamber-work, or wait on an invalid lady; country preferred; good reference. Apply at 234 7th-av., second floor.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS nurse to an invalid, or house-keeper; would be fully competent for either position; best reference. Call at office No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as infant's nurse, or nurse and plain sewing; best references. Can be seen for two days at No. 116 West 20th-st.

S. & E. V. ODELL
Supply employers in the City or country with reliable
SERVANTS,
PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC.
NO. 109 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

SEAMSTRESS.—A SEAMSTRESS WOULD like a situation with a family going to the country for the Summer; can cut and fit for children; has considerable knowledge of dress-making; is capable of waiting on a lady; City reference. Call at No. 31 West 18th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl wishes a situation in a private family as seamstress; would care a growing-up child; excellent City reference. Call at No. 130 West 20th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A SWEDISH GIRL WISHES to go out to do family sewing by day or week. Inquire at No. 376 8th-av., top floor.

WAITRESS.—A CANADIAN PROTESTANT woman, leaving her present employer on account of their giving up housekeeping, desires a situation; no objection to the country; willing to make herself useful; reference, present employer. For further information apply at No. 109 West 34th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands the care of silver, getting up salads, &c.; has the very best of City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman and excellent waitress; understands the care of silver, getting up salads, &c.; or chamber-work and waiting; good testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WASHING, &c.—A COMPETENT GIRL TO go out by the day washing, ironing, or house-cleaning. Call at No. 425 East 15th-st., Room No. 16.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION IN THE country by a single man; good, careful driver; can milk if required; a first-rate general farm hand; leaving on account of present employer going to Europe, from whom he has best references. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 150 West 31st-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AND wife situations; the man as coachman and gardener; wife to do general house-work; wages no object for a good home; best of City reference: five years with one family. Address A. B. D., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SOBER, STEADY MAN; first-class City driver; understands the care of horses thoroughly; cause of leaving, family going to Europe; three years' reference from present employer. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 150 West 31st-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, no family, who can produce the best of City reference; no objection to City or country. Apply at his last employer's office, No. 200 Broadway, basement, for two days.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by an experienced first-class man, (German); married, no incumbrances; three years' City references from his last employer. Address M. H., coachman, No. 248 West 47th-st.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single young man who thoroughly understands his business in all respects; has the best of reference; no objections to the country. Inquire for COACHMAN, No. 233 West 35th-st., second floor.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man, a situation as coachman; lately landed from the North of Ireland; best references; country preferred. Call or address R. H., No. 200 East 42d-st., top floor, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN A situation as coachman; can give the best of City and Country references; can be seen from 9 to 12 o'clock at No. 65 East 25th-st., carriage repository.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SITUATION wanted by a single man; understands his business in all its branches; seventeen years' City references. Call on or address J. C., 140 West 18th-st.

COACHMAN.—A MIDDLE-AGED YOUNG man desires a situation as coachman and groom; the best of reference can be had from his last place. Address W. B., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

FARMER, &c.—BY FIRST-CLASS ENGLISHMAN and wife on a gentleman's place or farm; is a farmer, gardener and florist; the wife is a first-rate house-worker; good testimonials. Call at No. 10 Broadway, second floor.

FARMER—AN ABLE-BODIED MAN WANTS a situation, to work on a farm; understands thoroughly every branch of farming. Moderate wages accepted; good reference. Call at or address No. 4 West 4th-st., room No. 13.

USEFUL MAN.—A STEADY YOUNG MAN wants a permanent situation on a gentleman's place; understands perfectly the care of horses, cows, garden, &c.; obliging and willing to be generally useful; good reference; moderate wages. Address or call at No. 4 West 4th-st., Room No. 13.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED young man, as waiter in a gentleman's place, or to take care of horses and make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 10 Broadway, second floor.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as first-class waiter; understands the care of silver, &c., perfectly; has best City reference from last place; lady to be seen; no objection to country. Apply at No. 645 6th-av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, a situation as first-class waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED TO CANVASS FOR the LIFE OF HENRY WILSON, by Judge RUSSELL and Rev. ELIAS NASON, the only edition published with Mr. Wilson's approval. Now is the time to make money. B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A YOUNG girl as child's nurse; reference required. Apply at No. 72 Madison-av.

LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A FRENCH lady's maid; must have best references. Apply at No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A GOOD LAUNDRESS; one that is a good washer; also, two good ironers, one to polish. Inquire at Sweeny's Hotel.

NURSE.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT nurse experienced in the care of growing children. Call at No. 203 West 41st-st. First-class reference required.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—Trial to be had in the City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM CAMPBELL SLEIGH against ALFRED KIMBER and A. D. TRAIL CHRISTIE.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, at the City Hall, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of ten thousand five hundred dollars, with interest thereon from March 23, 1872, besides the cost of this action.

BARNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, on the 28th day of June, 1872.

BARNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—EDWARD MITCHELL, plaintiff, against WILLIAM SHERMAN, Silas D. Tripp, Edwin H. Gibbs, and —— Gibbs, his wife, whose first name is unknown to the plaintiff, and Benjamin H. Chadbourn, and —— Chadbourn his wife, whose first name is unknown to the plaintiff, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 62 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 16, 1872.

EDWARD MITCHELL,
Plaintiff in person, No. 62 Wall-st.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed with the Clerk of said Court, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the first day of June, A. D. 1872.

EDWARD MITCHELL,
e3-law6wM* Plaintiff in person, No. 62 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ISAAC N. HUDSON and ALBERT MENET, plaintiffs, against HENRY T. HEMBOLD, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 79 Nassau-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seven thousand five hundred and fifty-seven dollars, with interest from the 1st day of January, 1872, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated May 10, 1872.

O. F. & J. C. SHAW, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint herein was duly filed on the 8th day of June, 1872, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.

JOHN C. SHAW,
je10-law6wM* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—THE TREDEGAR COMPANY, plaintiff, against THE ST. LOUIS, LAWRENCE AND DENVER RAILROAD COMPANY, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 20 Nassau-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 23, 1872.

W. C. WHITNEY,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 20 Nassau-st.

The complaint, as amended in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, this 8th day of June, 1872.

W. C. WHITNEY,
je10-law-6w-M* Plaintiff's Attorney.

FURNITURE.

[ESTABLISHED 1...]
B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
155 Chatham Street.
FURNITURE AND CARPETS,
PARLOR SUITES,
CHAMBER SUITES,
DINING-ROOM SUITES,
MIRRORS, DESKS,
and a general and varied assortment of every description of
FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,
MATTRESSES & BEDDING,
at VERY LOW PRICES for cash.
☞ PAYMENTS RECEIVED IN INSTALLMENTS IF DESIRED.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALFRED E. LAGRAVE and JAMES D. OTIS, bankrupts.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding on the 25th day of June, 1872, the subscriber will sell at public auction, by William Topping & Co., auctioneers, at their sales-rooms, No. 132 Church-street, the personal property (except eight cases marked D and A) of said bankrupts, consisting of a lot of ribbons, millinery goods, &c., &c., at 11 A. M., on TUESDAY, the 9th day of July, 1872.—Dated June 26, 1872.

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 8, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—Horace Greeley.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—Horace Greeley, *Speech on 5th January*, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Orchestral Concert under the direction of Johann Strauss.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Last Trump—Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Effie Germon.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Schneider—Mr. John Allen, Miss Alice Harrison.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—The Grand Duchess—Miss Emma Howson and Company.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance and Curiosities—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Summer Night Concert under direction of Theo. Thomas.

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, recognizing the claims of American industry in adjusting the sources of revenue; and it will advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

CAMPAIGN EDITION.

During the ensuing Presidential Canvass, we shall publish a Special Weekly Edition for the convenience of those who desire the latest and most trustworthy political intelligence.

The Campaign Edition of the New-York Times will be furnished to mail subscribers, for six months, for the sum of FIFTY CENTS. All copies sent to the same Post-office to be mailed to one address.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday edition	$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra.	3

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1872.

The Weekly Times, per annum	$1 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum	2 50

Subscriptions to either of our editions, except the Weekly, received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The New-York Times has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 111 Fulton-st., junction of Fulton and Main, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

☞ *Throughout the Presidential canvass, we shall publish fuller reports of meetings and conventions in each State than any other New-York journal. Very full dispatches will be forwarded by telegraph, supplemented by careful letters. Our desire is to place before the public the latest and most trustworthy information, and we have made ample arrangements for that purpose.*

We reprint this morning some of Mr. Greeley's former opinions of the Democratic Party. They show more plainly than anything else can the extent of his present degradation in begging votes from men he had so characterized in public. Nothing more grossly immoral has ever happened in our politics. We invite those who place any value on sincerity in public men to read the plain record set before them from Mr. Greeley's own pen. If the low opinion he has had concerning Democracy was correct, is that party fit to choose a President? If Mr. Greeley's opinion was false, is he fit to be chosen President?

The familiarity which the reading public possess concerning Mr. Greeley's advocacy of the right of secession annoys the amiable candidate. He accordingly sets his organ to propounding this conundrum: "If the *Tribune* helped secession, why did secessionists all through the war hate the *Tribune?*" The answer is very simple. The paper first helped secession by "repeatedly saying:" "If the Slave States, the Cotton States, or the Gulf States only, choose to form an independent nation, they have a clear moral right to do so." And it added, "we will do our best to forward their views." Afterward it became the most extreme of the war papers of the North. It was this change which embittered the South against Mr. Greeley and his journal, and the South would still be embittered if their friendship were not purchased by abject abandonment of all previously held principles.

The Binghamton *Republican* continues to repeat its charge of negotiation, begun in October last, between Horace Greeley, Horatio Seymour, and Waldo Hutchins, looking to the nomination of the first-named to the Presidency. Its statements are not denied, and new details are given. Will the *Tribune*, in view of these facts, reply to its own question, "Who defeated Reform" in the last Legislature, and to this other, Why?

We publish, today, a further installment of news in regard to the contemplated changes in the directorate of the Erie Railroad. In the course of the next twenty-four hours there may be some changes made upon the list of names given elsewhere as the members of the new Board. It is absolutely certain, however, that these names are at present sustained by interests representing a controlling amount of Erie stock. Commodore Vanderbilt's advent to the Presidency of Erie is still regarded as a probability by the chief arbiters of the destiny of the road, since it has been found that there are grave constitutional objections to the validity of the law under which the Commodore is disqualified from holding the position.

The account which we publish in another column, of the observations of our reporters among the crowded slums of the City, shows not only how seasonable is any effort designed to let in some light upon the existence of the children of the poor, but how great is the need of systematized effort to introduce moral and physical cleanliness into scores of the neglected places of the City. To the City authorities we look for the performance of the latter duty. The great Christian community of New-York ought to demonstrate its fitness to attempt the former.

A lively picture of the troubles of the Democracy at Baltimore is given in our special dispatches this morning. Several of the "straight out" Democrats are hanging on the flanks of the regular Convention, clamoring for a Democratic nomination and platform, while among the members proper dissension prevails concerning the particular form in which the surrender of the party shall be made. Gov. Hoffman is reported to have left "sick" and in disgust, and Cochrane remains to explain away to arriving delegates the force of the insults formerly heaped on Democrats by Greeley and quoted now in profusion by his relentless opponents. Meanwhile a large class is present, represented by Ex-Marshal Kane, of Baltimore, now Sheriff, who, having been called a "manifest rascal" by Greeley, don't enthuse worth a cent for the author of that ugly epithet.

Baltimore.

It would be edifying to the general public if any intelligent Democrat would frankly state the real causes of Mr. Greeley's nomination, which will take place in a day or two at Baltimore. Those Democrats who expect to take an active part in the campaign, may rest assured that these causes—not the pretended but the real ones—will be earnestly sought after by the rank and file of the Democratic Party before election day. On the face of it the transaction is a fraud. It is one of those cases where guilt is presumable until innocence is proven, and unless the Democratic leaders can show some sound reasons for their humiliating and demoralizing course, they must expect the defeat they deserve.

To those who have watched the movement from the beginning, the true explanation of it is not difficult of discovery. Mr. Greeley's nomination is simply the victory of the baser elements of the Democratic Party over its better elements. He is not selected to represent any Democratic principle, but to give places to Democratic politicians. If the party vote for him, it is not professedly to change the policy of the Government in regard to any prominent question. In fact, the Democrats offer him to the country as a pledge that they will not undertake to introduce any important changes on those points where they have differed most widely from the majority. On the other hand, Mr. Greeley will not be supported out of admiration for his public character, for no one of his supporters who cares anything at all for public character can admire it. There is not, indeed, one single motive of a character to be frankly confessed by a voter—not patriotism, or pride in a public man, or genuine party pride, that can invite a Democrat to vote for Greeley. There is nothing to impel to that course but slavish partisan obedience and greed of public plunder.

Every occurrence preceding Baltimore has proclaimed the disgraceful nature of the bargain about to be consummated there, and no one has attempted to conceal it. Everybody with a reputation to sustain, who has joined the pitiful array of Greeley Democrats, has declared that he did so only from an overwhelming necessity, though no one has ventured to explain the real character of the necessity so frequently pleaded. Yet the Democratic leaders, as we have remarked, will find that the rank and file will demand an explanation on this point, and if it is not accorded to them will draw their own inferences. What these will be it is easy to see. There is in the Democratic, as in every political party, a large body of reasonable men, who are not attached to it solely from prejudice, and who can therefore change their connection with very little difficulty. These men have voted the Democratic ticket because they sincerely intended thereby to advance certain ideas in politics, or to honor certain men whom they trusted. They will not adhere to the party after it openly abandons its own principles and selects as its candidate one of the least trustworthy and least capable of its life-long opponents. Many of them may not vote at all. Many, unquestionably, will vote against the candidate whose nomination signalises the voluntary destruction of their party. The Tammany mob, in the prosecution of a scheme to regain power in this State, have induced many Democrats from other States to believe that the nomination of their new-found ally will hopelessly divide the Republican Party. The confiding leaders, who have listened to the Tammany arguments, will find that it is much more likely to fatally divide their own.

"Cosmopolitan" Principles.

Mr. Disraeli has found a new word by which to designate the principles of his political opponents. According to the Tory leader, British Liberalism is not the creed of progressive reform that it claims to be, but is simply a sustained effort to abolish existing institutions altogether, under the pretense of reforming them. Its revolutionary character is sufficiently accounted for by the manner of its birth, for we are assured that its early champions had imbibed more French Jacobinism than was good for them, and that it has been their endeavor ever since "to substitute cosmopolitan for national principles." "The parliament of man, the federation of the world" has evidently no charms for Mr. Disraeli. The ancient institutions of England, it appears, not only contain the elements of her present greatness, but also determine the method by which that greatness is to be maintained. There may be a science of international jurisprudence; Mr. Disraeli seems to deny the possibility of a science of international politics. What is good for England must, according to his theory, be good for England alone. When the Government is cut adrift from "national" principles, there will be no distinct entity known as English politics at all, and that, according to the latest enunciation of Conservative doctrine, means universal chaos. "The time is at hand," says Mr. Disraeli, in his most impressive manner, "when England will have to decide between national and cosmopolitan principles." The choice of the latter will, it appears, lead the country to swift perdition; with the former are bound up safety, empire, and world-wide respect.

Though Mr. Disraeli's melodramatic warnings fail ridiculously wide of the mark when applied to the policy of his political opponents who are at present in power, they are based upon a very shrewd perception of what are the existing tendencies of English, as of nearly all European democracy. These are, simply to obliterate the dividing lines between nations, to make war impossible by leaving no frontiers to fight for, and to sink the idea of country in the perception of universal brotherhood. This, unquestionably, is Jacobinism under a new form; and benevolent as the creed is, it may lead to excesses in the future as much out of harmony with its professions as have been those of the past. The main fact about it is that its empire over the minds of the toiling masses of Europe keeps steadily growing. It is not alone that the International preaches it, with a good deal of much wilder stuff besides, but every trades-union that finds how difficult it is to force up wages in England when they are ever so much lower in Belgium or Germany, tends to implant on the artisan mind the germ of these same "cosmopolitan" principles of which Mr. Disraeli professes so much horror. The fact is that when the real choice comes to be made between the cosmopolitan and the national ideas, neither Mr. Disraeli nor Mr. Gladstone will be of much account. The era of politics which they represented will have passed forever, and the politico-social problems which will by that time engage the minds of men, will require quite other formulas than those of Liberals or Conservatives to incorporate them in the sphere of Government.

The Men Who Prefer Greeley to Grant?

In the course of the recent conference at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, various gentlemen declared that they were ready to support the nominations of the surprise party at Cincinnati, while at the same time and almost with the same breath they expressed, in very plain terms, their loathing of the Cincinnati nominee for the Presidency. They confessed that they and the people for whom they spoke desired, first of all things and last, emancipation—moral and political emancipation—from the restraints put upon them by the Administration of Gen. Grant; and that they feared their only hope of securing that emancipation was by the election of Mr. Greeley. Therefore—offensive, loathsome, revolting as he, and his ways, and his beliefs, and his policy, was to them—they accepted him, and deprecated any effort to diminish the number of votes that would be cast for him in November.

Now, what is it in the policy of Gen. Grant's Administration that they find so intolerable? They were no Reformers, in any accepted sense of that term. They made no pretense of any such motive. According to all the reports of that hapless Conference, not one of the speakers who declared at once their acceptance and their loathing of Mr. Greeley, said one word about the reform of the civil service, about the great one-term principle, or about a readjustment of the financial burdens of the country. They asked nothing but to be rid of Gen. Grant. To attain the emancipation they so much talked of, they were willing to sacrifice (for this time and on this occasion only) every cherished principle and belief of their lives, every semblance of consistency. They simply said, "We will not have this man to rule over us." Other rebels had said the same thing before them, with the same purpose, and, they may be sure, with the same result.

For the opening of this whole movement in favor of Mr. Greeley's nomination at the South is the unextinguished spirit of rebellion. That such a spirit does exist among a very large and influential number of Southern men only those can doubt who are unobservant or blindly hopeful. There is no disposition toward forcible resistance; the futility of that has been too clearly demonstrated. The desire and the purpose at present is to get control of the Government again, and so to administer it as to do away as much as possible, and as soon as possible, with the results of the great struggle that swept off slavery and secession together. This is a burning inextinguishable desire in the breasts of many Southerners, who cherish their hatred and their purpose with the sleepless assiduity of women.

To men such as these, it is no wonder that Gen. Grant's Administration is offensive. It would be strange, indeed, if they did not long for emancipation from the rule of a man who thoroughly understands them, who is neither to be brow-beaten nor deceived, and who is determined that none of the fruits of the war shall be lost so long as the administration of the Government is in his hands. These men see that four years more of Gen. Grant's strong, steady-handed rule at the South will go far to extinguish them and their class, politically; and that by that time their old ally and supporter, the Democratic Party, will be in so servile and distracted a condition, if indeed it exist at all, that there will be no help for them at the North. To such men the nomination of Horace Greeley, by a collection of discontented Tammany Republicans and Tammany Democrats at the North, was a godsend. The first shock over, they saw, or thought they saw, a glimmer of a hope of his election, if they would but join their forces to those of the Cincinnati malcontents. And Horace Greeley once President, what might they not hope for? The man whose whole course throughout the war proved him to be the most vacillating and easily disheartened of human creatures; who began it by saying "Let the South go," and ending it by becoming Jefferson Davis' surety; and who, as a Protectionist all his life, whipped the Free-trade Devil round the Congressional District stump—what would such a man be when confronted by the threats and wheedled by the wiles of the Southern men who had elected him, and who could tell him truly that he was their creature? Outside of the corrupt coalition of Fenton-led Tammany Republicans, and Tammany Democrats at the North, these are the men who prefer Greeley to Grant; and at that preference who can wonder?

Colleges.

This is the time of year for college commencements. Some of our institutions of learning have already passed through this annual celebration, and most of the others will soon follow their example. Until very lately, American colleges were remarkable for their exact resemblance to one another, and their great dissimilarity from educational institutions in any other country. The course of study, the style of discipline and the method of teaching were, with very few exceptions, so much alike that a student, in going at any point of the course from one of them to another, commonly experienced but little embarrassment from the change. And the resemblance in the general characteristics of the students was, in some respects, quite as close as in the arrangements for their education. The greenness of the Freshman, the strut and swell of the Sophomore, the budding importance of the Junior, and the calm consciousness of dignity in the Senior, were substantially just the same in one college as in another. But within a few years there has been a change in this state of things. Many of our colleges have been trying to meet, more fully than could be done under the old established system, the demands of the present generation; and the diversity of degrees and the methods in which the attempt has been made, has greatly diminished the uniformity among them which formerly prevailed.

It seems, from present appearances, not very unlikely that within the next twenty-five years the American college of twenty-five years ago will have been a thing of the past. Like an old-fashioned country house to which a recent purchaser from the city has put a piazza on three sides, new windows, and a French roof, it will be so greatly altered that there will be little to mark its identity except the name and geographical position. The man of three score years and ten, who, after an absence of half a century, shall return to the scene of his youthful studies, will find everything changed. The shabby old brick buildings that he remembers will be gone, and their places occupied by Gothic edifices of a far more ostentatious and elaborate style of ugliness. The simple routine of Latin, Greek and mathematics at three regular hours each day, will have given way to an arrangement of lectures and recitations indicated by a schedule similar to the time-table of a first-class railroad three hundred miles long. The rooms of the students will be in appearance and accommodations not materially inconsistent with the customs of a civilized community. The Sophomores will vie with each other in politeness to the newly-arrived Freshmen. In a word, the whole thing will be altered and the old man will find little there to remind him of the scenes and occurrences of his own college life.

The popular demand in these days is for a practical style of education. How far this idea is correct depends very much upon what is meant by the word "practical." With a great many people, it has an almost exclusive reference to money-making. To them, a practical man is a man of dollars and cents, and the most practical education is that which will best enable a youth to make himself rich. That it ought to be part of the training of every young man to give him some way of making a living, is indubitable. But a highly-educated man should do something more than merely scrape together property. One of the great objects of liberal education is to raise up a class of individuals whose conversation and influence will tend to force the ideas of men in general out of the deeply-worn rut of money-making. That which is often looked upon as the want of practical knowledge in educated men, is, in not a few instances, just one of the things that make their education especially valuable to those with whom they are associated. The very fact that a man can not or will not talk about business often renders him a peculiarly desirable acquaintance for a business man. There is many a dry-goods merchant who would be improved by the society of a companion who could not tell brown linen from heavy unbleached muslin, and many a broker to whom it might be a great advantage to spend his evenings with an intimate friend who did not know the difference between a certificate of bank stock and a coupon bond.

There is little danger in this country of a deficiency in the kind of education which contributes to the material resources of the community. There is far more to be apprehended from the sort of training which places a seventy-five thousand dollar house, four horses and six servants before a young man, as the great necessary objects for which he is to live. Our old fashioned colleges had much in them that was defective, but there were some mighty minds developed there. The present age demands a change in these institutions, and will get it. But if it asks that greater men shall spring up as the result of the change than some of those whose names are recorded among the graduates of former times, it will, in spite of Gothic buildings and large endowments, and the "progress of the times," and a multitude of professorships, and whole warehouses of scientific apparatus, be altogether likely to ask in vain.

A Wonderful Escape.

One of the most amazing instances of escape from sudden and apparently inevitable death occurred a few nights ago on the Hudson River Railroad. A man named James Carter, of Hughsonville, was walking up the road on the down track by night, about a mile south of the New-Hamburg Station. On his back he carried a trunk. Suddenly a train hove in sight, thundering down the track on which Carter was walking. It was an extra freight-train, and moving very fast. To see the red glare and to hear the crashing advance of the engine was the work of one moment; in the next Carter had leaped for safety upon the other track. But it was stumbling from Scylla upon Charybdis. The startled man could not hear, for the roar of the freight-train, a new enemy that was close upon him. As he jumped upon the up track, the Pacific express came hurtling along upon it at his back, running forty miles an hour. The engineer saw Carter, shut off steam, and whistled "down brakes." But it was too late. The speed of the locomotive was hardly slackened when it struck the poor fellow, and he and his trunk were flung twenty feet into the air.

Probably it was a thousand to one at the moment of collision that Carter would never draw another breath. Yet he is alive and well today. The case proved to be one of those astonishing exceptions to ordinary experience that we instinctively call miraculous. When the ship *Dunbar* was wrecked some years ago off Sydney Heads, she foundered near a sheer precipice, almost absolutely smooth on its surface, and rising eight hundred feet from the sea. On that smooth wall, far above the reach of any common waves, is a single tiny crevice, or shelf, a few feet in length. It was a thousand to one when the *Dunbar* went down that no one on board would be saved. But the very fury of the tempest that destroyed his ship was one poor mariner's salvation. He was tossed up into this crevice by a monstrous wave as neatly as a billiard-ball is shot into a pocket. There he lay insensible, but he was found in time to save him, and was hoisted to the top of the precipice above. The chance of his going into the crevice when the *Dunbar* broke up was rather less than that of throwing a pea into a nail-hole in a wall twenty feet off. The chance of Carter being saved when his body was struck by the engine seems even less. But when he fell it was on the fore part of the engine. His clothes caught in what is called the "draw-bar," his person not striking any part of the locomotive at all. Thus, when discovered, he was lying across the iron bars of the "cow-catcher" with his head down and his feet up—the head being within two or theree inches of the rails. The train dashed furiously on, Carter continuing to hang in his perilous position until it reached New-Hamburg. Carter had been seen by the firemen in the meantime, and one of them had crawled down the engine and seized his clothes, clasping with the other arm the flag-staff. At New-Hamburg the train stopped and Carter was taken off. He was insensible, but soon revived with simple remedies, and was found to be absolutely unhurt. There was not even a scratch or abrasion of the skin, and Carter lived to tell an experience doubtless unknown, with one possible exception, to any other living individual.

We believe it is true that a lady is alive who has gone through something of this kind. This was at Cold Spring Station, some years ago. She was crossing the track in a wagon, and was in like manner struck by a locomotive. The horse was instantly killed and the wagon was smashed to atoms. But the lady, strange to say, after being thrown into the air, was caught by the flag-staff through her hoop-skirt—something as one plays the game of "graces"—and carried on unhurt. She was rescued as soon as the train could be stopped, and sustained no injury. This case strongly resembles Carter's, and we fancy there is no other recorded parallel; and even the experience of this fortunate lady is less surprising, not to say incredible, than the later one we have just been enabled to chronicle.

The Candidate and the Caricaturists.

When Theodore Tilton declared himself in favor of Mr. Greeley for President, on the ground that his nomination would infuse a spirit of fun and frolic into the campaign, he evidently expected that all the laugh would be on his own side. The idea that any person would dare to make fun of the sacred white hat and coat of the "Philosopher" of Chappaqua, seems not to have been entertained by him or his friends; and their amazement and horror on finding out their mistake is both edifying and amusing. It is all right for a Greeley humorist to represent President Grant as a drunken conqueror, drawn in a triumphal car by a crowd of besotted dependents; but to caricature that blessed old white hat is nothing less than sacrilege. Mr. Greeley himself, before his friends succeeded in muzzling him, raved in the *Tribune* against "Harper's blackguard;" and the foolish cry was taken up and repeated by all the Greeley organs throughout the country. If the object were to intimidate Mr. Nast, we cannot congratulate Mr. Greeley's friends on their success. The art of caricature cannot exist where the expression of political thought is shackled and restrained; and hence it flourishes nowhere out of England and America. Imagine a German Nast venturing to make fun of his most sacred Majesty the Emperor William, or of his powerful Minister Prince Bismarck; a French caricaturist, under the Second Empire, holding up to popular derision the Nephew of his Uncle; or under the present half-monarchical Republic nagging the fussy and pompous old gentleman who seems to consider himself President "by the grace of God" less than by the will of the people. In either country he would be clapped into prison, and the journal containing the obnoxious picture would be immediately suppressed. The reason is obvious. Caricature is more dreaded than a free Press, because it appeals more directly to popular feeling and comprehension; and hence it is that while many a sharp sally of wit or sarcasm in a newspaper article, would be permitted to pass unchallenged under a despotic Government, as appealing to a small class only, a political caricature, which the very ragmen and beggars could comprehend, would be suppressed with all the rigor of alarmed despotism. Mr. Greeley can't do this, at present; but he feels the same dread of the power of caricature, and his wild shrieks against "Harper's blackguard" plainly reveal his anger and trepidation.

In this country, political caricature is not only an acknowledged power, but it is the only branch of humorous art which flourishes here. England has a dozen comic papers, whose social caricatures vie with their political cartoons in popular estimation. We have not one. Within the last fifteen years several such papers, of excellent promise, have been started, only to die out after a brief and precarious existence. But political caricature flourishes in the pages of *Harper*. It strikes a powerful national sentiment. We are politicians by instinct, and take a strong personal interest in parties and party questions. The first thing read at the breakfast-table is the political leader in the morning paper. Even the news columns and the "marriages and deaths" are neglected until the political situation is discussed. To this intense national predisposition political caricature owes its success in America.

Throughout the whole of his political life, Mr. Greeley has affected oddities of dress and eccentric habits, because he thought this course calculated to make him popular. Now that he finds it expedient to brush up a little, and caricature the dress and manners of a gentleman, he has become very sensitive to pictorial reminiscences of himself. He is not half so much afraid of Nast as of his own record, of which the artist holds up a too faithful mirror to the public gaze. If Mr. Greeley could only brand the caricaturist with his favorite phrase, "You lie, you villain; you lie!" he would not care a straw for his pictures. But there's the rub. It is the truth that stings. If a man doesn't want to be ridiculed, he must not make himself ridiculous. This is just the trouble with the white-coated Philosopher of Chappaqua. He cannot alter the record of his life, or make people forget it; and until he can perform one or the other of these impossibilities, he will not cease to be considered a legitimate subject for caricature.

Mr. Greeley's Prospects "Liquoring" Up.

Baltimore is fluttering with delightful consciousness of the coming Convention. One would think that the Monument City herself was going to be married, Venice-wise, to Chesapeake, rather than merely to celebrate the uncleanly nuptials of Horace Greeley to the Democratic Party. We are told by Baltimore newspapers of all the wonderful preparations that are making for the "interesting event." Conspicuous among these, for their fitness and their magnitude, are those for refreshments. And note that the word "refreshment" is used here with what the philologists call the second intention—it means refreshment in a fluid form and a spirituous spirit. The provision is certainly sagacious and the provision enormous. The Opera-house has a bar on the basement; but can delegates on such an occasion be expected to dive into the basement? Base is the slave who dives; so "there will be bars on the second and third floors." Then we are told that "the saloons in the neighborhood are numerous"—interesting fact; not, however, quite particular enough as to the amount of salooning that is expected to be done, and therefore it is added that "just opposite is Mechanics' Hall, whose owner has laid in five hundred additional glasses." The owner of Mechanics' Hall is plainly a sagacious person; he knows his men. Five hundred additional glasses; that is a provision extraordinary, a margin of about two glasses apiece for each member of the Convention at this dispensary of fluid refreshment only. And then "next door to the Opera-house is a lager-beer saloon, and around the corner is a saloon and restaurant kept by Kavanagh." So, even the Teuton and the Celt are not left without special care and consideration. At the lager-beer saloon, the Germans will meet to hear Senator Carl Schurz sing "The Heart Bowed Down with Weight of Woe," while at Kavanagh's, our Irish fellow-citizens will gather to see Misther Greeley kiss the blarney-stone. Could the fitness of things have been more happily illustrated than by this sober provision, and gleeful anticipation of a tipsy assemblage! To make the arrangements perfect, there needs now only an extra *Tribune*, published for Baltimore circulation, containing a full directory to all the concert-saloons in that city, with particular descriptions of the "waiter-girls," telling at which place the dressing is loudest and lowest, and setting forth all the accomodations of each place. The *Tribune* has tried its practiced hand on that thing for New-York; and can it be doubted that the same journal will furnish something yet richer and racier for the congenial occasion of the Baltimore Convention? Truly Mr. Greeley's prospects are, if not looking, at least "liquoring" up.

MINOR TOPICS.

The organ of the sage "celebrated" the Fourth with a number of neat little falsehoods, of one of which the Collector at Glen's Falls, in this State, W. W. Rockwell, was the subject. This gentleman being a Fentonite, was represented as having resigned his place—as he has—in pursuance of a theory of "the Grant people," "that no man shall be allowed to hold office except such as are devoted to the personal interest of the Administration in power." Which theory is not known to the "Grant people." Mr. Rockwell's case is a proof that no such theory is held, for he has been known to be opposed to the renomination of the President, and to be a firm and active adherent of Senator Fenton's for more than a year. His removal has been repeatedly urged on the President, and as repeatedly refused on the ground that only political reasons were assigned for such action. The *Tribune*, not being an "organ," will doubtless state these facts to its readers.

"About this time look out for" the usual discussion in the religious papers concerning the propriety of pastors taking a vacation in the Summer months. The confiding layman addresses to the (usually clerical) editor, remonstrances based on certain well known doctrines concerning the fidelity of shepherds. The editor replies, if at all, with apt allusions to other professions than the clergy, the members of which other professions are wildly supposed to enjoy six or eight weeks of elegant leisure in July and August. Meanwhile it is to be noticed, as far as this City is concerned, that both layman and clergyman bid each other good-by with entire resignation, when the opportunity affords.

At the risk of temporary discomfort, it is to be hoped that the traveling public will this year begin to rebel against the insolence of employes—railroad conductors, baggage expressmen, steam-boat and hotel clerks, &c.—who are paid to attend to their wants. There is nothing in a traveler's life more intolerable than the cool impudence of this class in our country. They are a standing illustration of the maxim that no human being can be trusted with irresponsible power, and against them the public are apparently without remedy. But this is not really the case, and if, by a quiet but firm insisting upon plain rights, our despots should be brought to a sense of accountability, the sweets of future liberty would amply repay the annoyance of present delay and "bother."

Cannot the Union Ferry Company furnish speedier and more regular transit than it now does, to those who are obliged to cross by the Fulton line early on Sunday morning? The charter from the State specifically demands that boats must be run on this line from midnight until morning at least once in every quarter of an hour; yet, in characteristic defiance of this and of the comfort of the public, the Company on Sunday morning run but one boat from this ferry, which makes trips at irregular times and at intervals of from a half to three-quarters of an hour. If the number of passengers crossing was small, this dereliction of duty might be partially excused; but, strangely enough, there are almost twice as many on this night as on any other night in the week. We shall look to the Union Ferry Company for some improvement in this respect. There is no reason why it should not abide by the State regulations on Sunday mornings, as there are always more than a dozen boats lying idle.

An enterprising correspondent of a Charleston paper takes occasion to propose a grand scheme for making cotton-planters rich. It is for all of them, "both great and small," to unite in a joint stock company, with a set of directories as complicated as the Chinese civil service, for the purpose of buying up all the cotton raised in the South, and holding it for a standard price. If this price cannot be obtained, the cotton is to be manufactured by the association. The correspondent fails to say how the association is expected to sell the manufactured product at a price any more profitable than could be got from manufacturers for the raw cotton; but he appears to have the most implicit confidence in the result of his flattering scheme.

Humanizing Influence of Plants and Flowers.

The success which has attended the introduction of plants and flowers as missionary agents in one of the institutions of the Children's Aid Society, indicates that these beautiful ministers of pleasure and refinement will, in the future, constitute an important feature of all charitable and reformatory work. When the Rivington-street Industrial School was opened four years ago, it was attended by some of the most incorrigible ragamuffins to be found in the City. They were gathered from the streets and docks, where they seemed to live day and night. Totally ignorant or oblivious of all law and morals, they were masters in all the arts of juvenile depravity, as it flourished in "Corlear's Hook" and "Mackerelville." The utmost vigilance on the part of the teachers was necessary to keep them from jumping out of the windows when there was any unusual commotion on the street. A band of music, a target excursion, or a fire-bell acted upon them like a match on a bunch of fire-crackers. The school is now one of the largest, most orderly, and prosperous in the City, and one of the most effective means of securing these results has been flowers. Plants and flowers raised in a conservatory presented to the institution, have been given weekly as rewards for proficiency in studies and punctual attendance, and the desire to obtain them has been very remarkable. Upward of a thousand beautiful plants have in this way been distributed throughout the poorest section of the Thirteenth Ward. So that in hundreds of attic and basement windows may be seen beautiful specimens of geraniums, fuchsias, myrtles, coleas, ivys and other plants; beautiful pictures, sometimes with a very dark background, but which, besides gratifying the eye, we trust leads the thoughts up to Him who said that Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these.

Col. Forsyth Still Against Greeley.

Col. John Forsyth denies, in the Mobile *Register*, that he made a motion in the Fifth-avenue Conference to indorse Mr. Greeley's nomination, or that he spoke in favor of the Cincinnati ticket there. He says, in short, that he "has not budged from his original position," which was one of decided antagonism to the nomination of Greeley; and he closes with this statement: "The *Register* waits for Baltimore to speak. If its lead can be honorably and patriotically followed, it will be followed—if not, not."

THE POLITICAL DESPERADOES

Formidable Movement Among the Honest Democrats.

The Straight-Out Conference in Baltimore Today.

Choice Greeleyisms of His Loyal Days Remembered Against Him.

Cochrane's and Fenton's Intrusion Becoming Offensive.

Gov. Hoffman Leaves for New-York With a "Headache."

Jeff. Davis Looking on in Behalf of Horace Greeley.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 7.—When a German infantry man at Shiloh, while his regiment was being hurriedly drawn up in line to resist the rebel attack, saw a comrade shot down at his side, he remarked, "I dinks dere bees some drubbles in der camp." The assembling Democrats who are anxious to sell out to Cochrane and Fenton have come to the same conclusion this afternoon. The impracticable have arrived, and not only that but are decidedly in earnest. They are not in great force as yet, but they have reason to believe that they will be to-morrow, and they promise, be their numbers large or small, to resist to the bitter end the cabal which is intent on attaching the Democratic Party to the "Liberal" Republican kite. They demand a nomination of straight-out Democrats on an unequivocal Democratic platform, and declare that unless they are furnished by the regular Convention with these indispensable articles, they will supply themselves with them. The gathering here to-morrow will be a consequence of the Blanton Duncan circular, which has been published, and the following, which was issued from New-York:

WATKINS, Schuyler County, N. Y.,
June 29, 1872.

DEAR SIR: Recognizing you as a time-honored Democrat, your attention is directed to the following call, which will explain itself:

NEW-YORK, June 26, 1872.

A conference having been had on the part of many Democrats of the City and State of New-York, who are opposed to the nomination of Horace Greeley at Baltimore, and who will not support him if nominated, to take such measures as principle, duty and self-respect demand, in view of such event, it is deemed the most practicable method of giving expression to such opposition, to unite all Democrats in every part of the Union, who are willing to co-operate in such a movement and can personally attend, to be at Baltimore on Monday, the 8th day of July, to confer together and take such action as may be deemed advisable. JOHN R. FLANDERS, Chairman.
JOHN F. VAN ALLEN, Secretary.

The importance of the present crisis is our apology for this action. The true Democracy of the nation, those who have so long manfully and persistently struggled against fanaticism to engraft Democratic principles upon the policy of our Government, should come together and counsel with each other concerning the future course. We are in great peril. Our true situation should be appreciated and impending destruction, if possible, averted.

(Signed) JOHN G. VAN ALLEN,
Watkins, New-York.

The programme of the impracticables is simple and direct. They will meet to-morrow at 2 P. M., in the Maryland Institute, when they expect to be about 300 in number, with some representatives from nearly all the States. At this meeting, which will be merely a preliminary conference, and will not be open to the public, a committee will be appointed of representative Democrats to request of the Convention to nominate a ticket on which shall be only well-known Democrats, for the offices of President and Vice-President, who shall be placed on a platform of undisputed Democratic principles. It is expected, of course, that no attention will be paid to these requests, and all the arrangements have already been perfected for the impracticables to immediately proceed to nominate a straight ticket on a straight platform, and a stirring address has already been prepared to the Democracy to rally to its support, and not to allow themselves to be used as base tools to foist unworthy leaders into office by the betrayal of their time-honored organization into the hands of its enemies. There is not the least doubt that the plan will be practically carried into effect, and, notwithstanding many previous assertions, the movements of the "straight-outs" now appear to be of grave importance. I was betrayed into former erroneous statements on this subject by the fact that none of those in the movement had arrived yesterday, and the apostate Democrats had roundly asserted that the movement against Greeley was dead and buried. But when the advance guard of the Anti-Greeley Democrats appeared today the movement against Chappaqua proved to be the liveliest corpse I have ever encountered.

GREELEY TACTICS.

As a specimen of the tactics of the Greeleyites, persons whom I have hitherto taken for gentlemen assured me positively that Blanton Duncan, of Kentucky, had abandoned the enterprise and would not be here, whereas I am today assured that he is en route, and will reach here this evening, to take an active part in the effort to rescue the Democratic Party from its betrayers. I am furthermore assured upon the best authority that the apostates have, in addition to this systematic and persistent belittling of the Anti-Greeley movement, sought, in every way, to impede it. The "straight-outs" had great difficulty in procuring a hall here in consequence of the misrepresentations to which they had been subjected. Even after they had tried the Maryland Institute they had extremely hard work to obtain it, but they have now secured it positively, and their meeting will certainly be held there.

STRENGTH OF THE STRAIGHT-OUTS.

This straight-out movement, in the State of New-York, appears to have behind it not only a large portion of the party, but considerable partisan pique and personal grievance. I am assured on good authority that all sorts of tricks have been resorted to by the Greeley Democracy to create the impression that the party in the State is solid for the Chappaqua wood-chopper, when the fact is that hardly half of it can, under any circumstances whatever, be got to vote for him. It was by one of these tricks, it is asserted, that the speech said to have been delivered by Horatio Seymour at a meeting of the Tammany Society, was given to the Press. The whole thing was bogus, as Mr. Seymour was not present and never uttered such sentiments there nor anywhere else. As a part of the same game, it is declared that the Democratic party is to be handed over again, body and soul, to the custody of William M. Tweed, and as a first means to this end, and as a punishment for his sins in the past, Samuel J. Tilden is to be ostracised as a Democrat, and that vigorous measures have been taken for this end. This information is got from an entirely trustworthy source, and I am also assured that there is something in the pending preparations which, in the words of my informant, "will startle these Democratic scoundrels like lightning from a clear sky."

DISSENSIONS WITHIN.

While this trouble is brewing outside, there are some dissensions inside the Convention beginning to be apparent. There is no question among the majority on the surrender to Greeley, but there is much difference of opinion as to how it shall be accomplished, which is already somewhat bitter, and threatens to become more so. In the first place, there is what is known as the Missouri plan, because it is insisted upon by the delegation from that State, which consists in merely meeting, resolving that it is inexpedient for the Democracy, at this juncture, to present candidates, and adjourning without any mention of Greeley. It is claimed for this method that while it does not commit the party to anything, it will be as efficacious as a formal nomination, as it is merely an exact copy of what was done by the Democracy in Missouri in 1870, which resulted in the election of B. Gratz Brown as Governor. But, on the other hand, it is insisted that this plan will not only be the practical dissolution of the Democratic Party, but will insure the defeat of Greeley, as large numbers of Democrats, finding themselves without candidates presented by their National Convention, will stay away from the polls or vote for Grant. Those who desire to avoid this danger, but yet shrink from the evident absurdity of a Democratic Convention formally nominating Horace Greeley, think that they see a way out of the difficulty by the passage of a resolution indorsing the Cincinnati candidates and platform. But there is yet another class which either has the faculty of making more noise, or is, in fact, more numerous than both these put together, and which is determined that the surrender shall be complete and absolute. They will have nothing less than that there shall be a call of the roll of the States and the collapse of the Democracy emphasized by the votes for Greeley, formally taken and recorded. They argue that anything less than this will leave the members of the party free to follow the dictates of individual judgment, and they have such contempt for Democratic intelligence that they imagine that if Greeley is nominated by a ballot, the masses of the party will suppose him to be a "Simon Pure" Democrat, and will vote for him. They seem to have altogether the best of the argument, and from present appearances will succeed in forcing their programme upon the Convention. They profess to have no fear of the result of a ballot, as they appear confident that Greeley will get the full vote of every State except Delaware. On this point the "straight-outs" who are here assert that there is no State in which there are not some delegates bitterly opposed to Greeley, who, if the unit system is adopted in the State caucuses, will secede, and join the Maryland Institute party. Whatever truth there may be in this, it is evident that the mere prevalence of such rumors is a sign that everything is not so entirely pleasant in the Democrat camp as the Greeleyites pretend.

OUT OF HIS OWN MOUTH.

An additional firebrand has been thrown among them by the discovery of some rather hard things Greeley has said about this city. June 11, 1861, he adverted to the shelling of Baltimore, saying: "I trust it will be shelled, if necessary, and hold that the rebels, not the Unionists, will be guilty of all the bloodshed thus incited. Shelling a revolted city differs in no essential respect from firing on a mob which is stoning and killing patriot troops." July 13, 1861, the *Tribune*, referring to the burning of the railroad bridges by order of Mayor Brown, of Baltimore, said: "Every man who was concerned in authorizing or executing that dastardly order was as black a traitor as Jeff. Davis, and as richly deserving a halter. Benedict Arnold was a faithful and loyal American compared with the authors of that infamous act." There was also an editorial in the *Tribune* of April 23, 1861, showing that since 1812 Baltimore had been the victim of "chronic disorder, the fury of plug-ugly and blood-tub riots," and speaking of the then Marshal as "one Kane, who is a manifest rascal." Mr. Kane is now Sheriff of Baltimore and will not vote for Greeley. Many more of the utterances of the favorite of the hour are being recalled by his opponents, and in addition the impracticables are spitting with great vigor on the Cincinnati platform as a stinging insult in its acceptance of the results of the war to Democratic precept and practice for the last dozen years.

LEAVING IN DISGUST.

It can be readily seen that whatever may be done here will not be likely to carry much weight with the masses of the party. Some of the delegates are already disgusted, and are escaping from an unpleasant dilemma by going home. Most prominent among these is Gov. Hoffman, who, pleading a sick headache as an excuse, returns to New-York to escape political distress. It is surmised that he finds Cochrane and Yerger too prominent, and has lost faith in the thing. He has left his advice, however, that Greeley be nominated, not indorsed, and thus has strengthened the hands of Cochrane and Yerger, who have insisted upon this course all along.

THE CHAIRMANSHIP.

Hoffman's departure takes him out of the list of possible Presidents of the Convention, who are now reduced to Senator Casserly, of California, Gen. John A. McClernand, of Illinois, and one or two others. But it appears probable that Col. Chas. G. Greene, of the Boston *Post*, who has been constantly abused by Greeley in the *Tribune* for the last twenty-five years, will be the temporary chairman, and Ex-Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, will be permanent President. Greeley's latest compliment to Doolittle was when he said that "the Republican majority had been increased over 4,000 by the popular detestation of James R. Doolittle, his words and his ways."

BELMONT IN BAD ODOR.

The poor Democracy are laboring under another difficulty. There is intense disgust concerning Belmont, and a very general demand that he shall not beagain inflicted upon the party. There is considerable discussion as to his successor, but the prevalent opinion is, it will be Hon. Augustus Schell, of New-York. The objection to Belmont seems to be principally that he is not approachable by the rank and file of the "faithful" and the financial argument in his favor is met by the remark that Schell is worth five millions. That there will be a change seems certain, and that Schell will be Chairman of the next Democratic National Committee. But the "straight-outs" are to appoint a National Committee, and they may possibly attempt to take the discarded Belmont.

COCHRANE, YERGER AND FENTON.

The presence of John Cochrane, and his officious interference in the interest of Mr. Greeley at the Convention, is regarded as an unpardonable piece of impertinence by many Democrats, and his action is openly and in no very measured terms denounced. During the entire day Cochrane and Yerger flitted about the corridors and reading rooms of the Carrolton, earnestly active in their efforts to further the cause of their favorite. The feeling which it has induced among the delegates generally, is one of intense disgust, and no attempt whatever has been made to conceal the fact from these peronages themselves. I have spoken to many leading Democrats on this subject, and everywhere it was stated that the influence which such men as Cochrane and Yerger can exercise, would be very injurious to Mr. Greeley's candidature. Indeed, many have expressed surprise that Mr. Greeley or his friends should permit such advocacy of his interest. As the evening wore on, the feeling on the subject increased, and large knots of men discussed the matter openly and plainly. It was noticed that about this time Gen. Cochrane was not seen lounging around so constantly as in the early part of the day, and the hope is expressed that he may have discovered his presence is more an injury than a service to his favorite. In this connection, I might mention that Senator Fenton has gone to Washington, with the intention, as is supposed, to be near the scene of the Convention and co-operate with Cochrane, Yerger & Company. A good deal of ill-feeling has been engendered here by the knowledge of this fact, and many of the principal Democratic delegates are beginning to think that their part in this Convention is only one of minor importance.

IN THE INTEREST OF THE HOTELS.

A plan has been laid out by Mr. Prince, Secretary of the National Democratic Committee, which seems to show him to be in league with the tavern-keepers to extend the term of the Convention over three days. On the first day he desires to have a speech from the Chairman of the National Committee in calling the Convention to order, and then speeches from the temporary and permanent Chairmen, and from the delegates. On the second day his plan is to have the platform proposed and discussed, and on Thursday, after having thus made smooth the path for the great difficulty before them, having "well greased" Mr. Greeley with the oiliest possible phrases, to bolt him at once and have done with it. It does not seem possible that this programme will be carried out, or that the Convention will be extended beyond the second day.

THE GREAT CROWD STILL ABSENT.

The appearance of the hotels even at a late hour this evening, did not seem to afford very strong indications of a great crowd in comparison with other conventions which have taken place this year, notably the great Philadelphia gathering. It presented an extremely unfavorable contrast, and unless to-morrow's trains bring very large numbers, this will be, numerically speaking at least, a very sorry affair. There are only about four hundred rooms occupied or engaged at the Carrollton House, and in one other there is a similar dullness. Already there is an appearance of anxiety in the faces of the leaders, and they are beginning to feel that their predictions with regard to the grand success of the Baltimore Convention will not be fully realized.

THE RIGHT MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE.

The latest development to-night is the presence of Jeff. Davis in the city, who is hiding somewhere in town to be at hand to work for his bailer, Greeley. He was met yesterday on the street by a clergyman who is well acquainted with him, and having spoken with him, there can be no doubt of his presence.

PENNSYLVANIANS WHO DON'T WANT GREELEY.

Another celebrity turned up late to-night in Alex. McClure, who is at work on the recalcitrant Pennsylvanians. Twenty of the delegates of that State have declared that they will not vote for Greeley, and McClure is to get that nonsense out of them if possible.

OTHER TOPICS.

It is announced that Henry A. Wise, Judge Lyons, Gen. Jubal Early and other prominent Virginians will be here in the morning to take part in the straight nomination business.

The female suffragists are on hand again, represented chiefly by Mrs. Isabella Hooker.

It is rumored that Gen. McClellan will be here to-morrow, and will be put on as a delegate from New-York. He is urged for permanent President. E. C.

THE SEVENTH.

Visitors from New-York—The Regiment at Divine Service—Preparations for the Return to the Metropolis.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAMP SHERMAN, Saratoga,
Sunday, July 7, 1872.

Today the camp has presented a lively scene. Several members and veterans of the regiment came down last night, and a good many friends also came down to Saratoga to stay over till Monday. Visitors from the village began to arrive at the camp as early as 8 o'clock, and when the regiment was mustered for divine service at 10 o'clock a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen were assembled to join in the exercises. It is not often that one witnesses so effective and picturesque a scene. In order to avoid the danger of the men standing uncovered and exposed to the burning sun, Col. Clark ordered the service to be held in the beautiful woods adjoining the Mitchell's Glen Hotel, which immediately adjoins the camp. The woods are composed of very high trees, with very little brush and undergrowth, and lie on the side of a high, steep hill, and command a good view of the surrounding scenery and the distant Green Mountains. In these woods the men arranged themselves in groups, and mingled among their lady friends and visitors whom they provided with camp-stools. The regimental band added greatly to the effect of the services. The exercises were conducted by Rev. Dr. Ainger, of Boston, and consisted of music by the band, the singing of the Venite, reading the Episcopal lessons, Benedictus, a very long prayer, the seventy-ninth psalm, sung to the tune of "Old Hundred" and a hymn. The pastor delivered a lengthy discourse on the necessity of progress, to every man, in which he told an anecdote of Sir Isaac Newton, eulogized Daniel Webster and Cyrus Field, the band of the Grenadier Guards, Mme. Pescha-Leutner and the Boston Jubilee, in the most enthusiastic terms, and wound up by exhorting the men to ever remember Bunker Hill and sustain the war reputation of the regiment, and giving them his blessing. Every one agreed that the service was quite a feature in the encampment, and those who don't generally care much for church, expressed their approval of church when conducted in the open air.

A sad event occurred in camp this morning. A colored man, named Henry Kipher, the servant of Quarter-master Weed, told two other servants that he felt very faint, and asked them to help him get to the hospital. They had nearly crossed the parade-ground, and were close to the Sixth Company's tents, when he suddenly fell to the ground. Assistant-Surgeon Ward was promptly on the spot, but nothing whatever could be done, and the poor fellow was dead about a minute after he fell. The man leaves a wife and children in New-York. Col. Clark has had the remains packed in ice and conveyed to an undertaker's in Saratoga. He has also telegraphed to Superintendent Kelso to find out where the family resides in New-York, in order that the body may be sent home. I understand that it is proposed to raise a subscription in the regiment to pay the expenses of the funeral.

To-morrow is the last working day of the camp, the regiment returning to New-York on Tuesday. Several of the men have enjoyed their week so much that they are trying to persuade the Colonel to remain a few days longer. I do not, however, think that the proposed extension of time will be carried out. After dress parade, to-morrow, Gen. Shaler, attended by his whole staff, will review the regiment, and this will bring the camp manœuvres to a close. Great preparations are quietly going on in the tents for a grand wind-up to the night festivities. The Irrepressibles will be out in force, and the Sixth Company will parade their fire brigade, hand-engine and hose company. The engine competes as a work of mechanical art with the Quaker gun of the Irrepressibles. By the way, those active gentlemen made a raid on the correspondents' quarters about 1 o'clock this morning. They got up a sham Corporal's guard, and entering the tent, ordered the correspondents to get up and accompany them to the guard-house, for burning a light after the 10 o'clock tattoo. After giving their victims a good scare they let them off, but ordered them to report to the Captain of the Guard at sunrise. This is only a spice of the antics these gentlemen are up to every day and night. I don't think any one of them has had more than ten hours' sleep since they came into camp.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Strauss Concerts.

The first of three concerts to be supplied at the Academy of Music by an orchestra under the direction of Herr Johann Strauss, will occur this evening. There is every indication that it will be very numerously attended.

Gen. Logan at Galesburg, Illinois.

From the Chicago Post, July 5.

Gen. Logan made an effective speech at Galesburg on Thursday evening. He passed the old Democratic Party in rapid review, and showed how, after every hope had been dashed to pieces, and every other resource had failed, it had fastened on Horace Greeley, hoping that he would bring salvation. He showed clearly that the election of Greeley would be a Democratic victory, and predicted that the people were no more eager to bring the Bourbons back to power than they were in '64 or '68. There was loud and prolonged applause when he declared that—

> "The Republican Party, now denounced, took hold of the affairs of this country by the consent of the people, when there was no security or peace in this land; in a time of tumult and confusion; in a time of angry passions aroused, and in the midst of angry and threatening clouds of desolating war; under its management the old ship of state has been brought through the turbulent and stormy seas of commotion and strife and been quietly moored, and peace and happiness and prosperity have been brought to the home of every man within the confines of the nation."

He argued with great reason and good sense, that if the people of the Republic continue to be brave, they will manifest no desire to summon turbulence again, and fling away the peace and prosperity that have been achieved.

SPIRIT OF THE CANVASS.

Movements Among the Politicians of the City.

Greeley's Bargain with the Democratic Leaders—Thurlow Weed Opposes the Tammany Cadidate—A Despairing Cry from a Michigan Democrat.

The Greeley Astor House Head-Quarters.

For a wonder there was some show of bustle on Saturday at the rooms in the Astor House which are loaned to the Greeley Committee by Mr. Stetson. Nobody could be found asleep, as is so often the case, and there was actually a consultation about some weighty matter among the half dozen fossils who are constantly hovering round the patient Secretary. Exactly what all the confab was about was not divulged, though it leaked out that a large number of Tammany roughs had applied for free passes to Baltimore. As there are no funds at hand, the impecunious Committee was at its wits' end to know what to do. A big New-York crowd at the Baltimore Convention was desirable, but, as there were no funds, railroad tickets could not be obtained. Of course some of the members of the Committee had decided to go to Baltimore, but they seemed out of temper at the necessity of paying their own expenses, a proceeding entirely unprecedented in their remembrances.

Taken as a whole, the prospect of affairs at the Astor House rooms is not a bright or cheering one. Since Roosevelt's eight or ten bags of franked documents and trade advertisements were returned by the Postmaster as illegal mail matter, sore-headed Congressmen have been chary of their franks, and the number of uncalled for *Tribunes* is on the increase. Huge packages of campaign documents are piled up in the corners, and it seems difficult to get rid of them. A queer story was in circulation on Saturday, that one of the rag-dealers in Ann-street was doing his best to get hold of these worthless masses of printed paper, and had actually offered to pay cash for them at so much a pound, the proposition being a novel one, as money is so scarce with the Committee. They, however, build high hopes upon the promised $10,000 from Boss Tweed in the event of Greeley being indorsed, or nominated, or adopted, at Baltimore. This sum will, no doubt, set the Astor House Committee on its legs for a week or two, and affairs may prosper until it is exhausted.

There was a remarkable change in the appearance of the main room on Saturday, owing to the removal of Greeley's portrait from over the mantel-piece to the opposite wall, though a bust of Henry Clay still remains there. The fact that Mr. Clay was always unsuccessfully endeavoring to become President of the United States during his life-time, seems to have been entirely forgotten by the Committee, or they would have refused the bust that wears so satirical a smile as it stands near where Horace's picture hung.

The Greeley National Committee.

Visitors to the rooms of the Greeley National Committee at the Glenham Hotel find it very dull work. Indeed this seems to be the chronic condition of the Chappaquack party in this City. Wise men sweep the political horizon, and endeavor to find consolation in the present and hope for the future. The cry being "Anything to beat Grant," it is remarkable that the "Liberal" Republicans who call are so often annoyed by the decided Democratic sentiments there expressed. The consequence is frequent disputes occur, and the contestants for a moment fail to remember that they "are a band of brothers," and at once proceed to fight over old issues and revive the hatreds of the past. A stranger who happened in when any of these discussions were in progress would scarcely imagine that he was in the rooms of the National Committee devoted to the interests of a candidate for the Presidency. The scenes in the rooms are by no means of a happy-family order, and times become lively for a while when argument is indulged in.

Tammany's Little Game.

The aim of Tammany is to regain complete control of the Government of this City, and of this State. The "Ring," which received such staggering and bewildering blows at the last election, and which would have been destroyed last Winter had it not been for its "Liberal" allies in the Legislature, is now looking forward hopefully for a new lease of power. Its objective point is the City Treasury. Democrats are to support Greeley for President, and the "Liberals," in return, are to vote for Democratic candidates for Congress and the State Legislature. Should the scheme work, the singular spectacle will be presented of Horace Greeley putting into the Senate of the United States Mr. Hoffman or Mr. Sweeney (who possesses such a "towering spirit.") Is it not clear enough that Greeley is the "Ring" candidate? The Tammany leaders, to use the current phrase, are "red-hot" for Greeley. His success is theirs. Nay, more, though his success insures their triumph, his failure is not certain to prevent it. What a delightful prospect for Republicans who propose to take part in this combination! The "Ring" will only gain by desertion from the Republican ranks. The worst set of men ever known in the politics of this country now surround Mr. Greeley. Republicans will not be made their dupes. The country will speak its verdict in this "Truck-and-Dicker" party with an emphasis not soon to be forgotten. No old dodge of the "respectability" of Hoffman, or new dodge of the "honesty" of Greeley will avail. The people will not go to the Americus Club for reform. They will not support a candidate who, if he succeeds, will be under obligations to the Tammany Ring. Their common sense will reject the absurd pretensions of a "reform movement" engineered by such men as Brennan, Hall, Ben Wood, John Morrissey, Cochrane, Mudgett & Co.

Greeley's Bargain with Seymour and Others Last October.

The Binghamton *Republican* publishes a long article, giving further particulars of the bargain entered into last October by Horatio Seymour, Horace Greeley and others, by which Greeley was to be made the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1872, he meanwhile finally separating himself from the Republican Party. It says the correspondence was begun about the 1st of October by a rebel sympathizing Democrat in Otsego County, and that Greeley, in his reply, after saying that the Democrats ought to have nominated Chase in 1868 and that it was now too late to think of *him*, as he is "feeble and broken down," said that for himself he "could hardly see his way so far ahead as 1872." Two weeks later the Otsego County writer accepted Greeley's invitation to visit him, and received his assent to be the candidate. This Democratic wire-puller then made a tour of this State to consult the leaders, but at that time received very little encouragement. Two or three months later, before the Democrats had fully decided to accept Greeley's offer, the Cincinnati movement began to take shape. Subsequently the Otsego County man made a second tour, and found the Democratic managers, though not united, far more decidedly for Greeley, if he would put himself in a position to enable them to appeal to the rank and file. Seymour formally surrendered whatever claims he might be supposed to have (it is understood he is now the coalition candidate for Greeley's Secretary of State, if he is ever in a position to need one,) and Hoffman, though more doubtful and more reticent, gave his qualified adhesion. A few days before the Cincinnati meeting, Seymour informed Waldo Hutchins by letter of the scheme, and the New-York delegation acted in accordance with it at Cincinnati. The *Republican* says:

> "A letter of Mr. Seymour acknowledging the correspondence between himself and Hutchins, and dated May 1, 1871, is the document to which we have referred in this connection. The Cincinnati Convention was held on the 3d of May. The dates of the two letters—that to Mr. Hutchins, and Mr. Hutchins' reply—are not given in Mr. Seymour's note, which was a guarded but direct acknowledgment of that correspondence and its result. We do not expect to obtain or to see either of those letters; but we hope their writers will be driven to making them public. The fact that they withhold them—after this exposure of their scheme—will be understood to be sufficient evidence that they cover facts it would be fatal to the conspiracy, of which they must be regarded as a part, to disclose."

Duke Gwin and the Liberal Republicans of California.

From the Marysville (Cal.) Appeal, June 30.

The appointment of Gwin as a delegate to the Baltimore Convention, in connection with his well-known predilections in favor of the indorsement of Greeley, has been a terrible blow to the little squad of Liberal Republicans in San Francisco. They had braced themselves to stand almost anything, but they cannot train with Gwin. Several who were pronounced for Greeley have recently dissolved their connection with the Greeley movement, and openly and firmly declare their intention, not only to vote for Grant, but to use their best endeavors in his behalf. The prospects of the re-election of Gwin to the United States Senate, which would be extremely favorable should Greeley be successful, would be altogether too "liberal" a movement to suit them. They see that the same old secesh crowd is coming to the front, and will certainly control the political opposition to Grant's re-election, and will secure a power dangerous to the welfare of the country, in the event of Greeley's success.

The Spirit of Grant's Opponents.

From the Rochester Express, July 6.

A prominent Democrat of this city yesterday publicly proclaimed that if he had to choose between his Satanic Majesty or Grant, for President, he would prefer the former. And when seriously asked if he would vote for Jefferson Davis sooner than he would for Grant, he emphatically answered, Yes! Jeff. Davis would make infinitely the best President.

Another False Statement Disposed of.

From the Albany Journal, July 6.

The Nestor of American political observers, Thurlow Weed, says: "I see no way of beating Horace Greeley if he be nominated at Baltimore." So say we all.—*Albany Argus.*

This, like a thousand similar canards of the coalition Press, is wholly untrue. Mr. Weed is not only opposed to the election of Mr. Greeley, but he deems his election a practical impossibility.

Cheering Report from Erie County.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, July 2.

The Republicans of Erie County are rapidly completing the preliminary arrangements for entering the campaign in earnest. In most of the wards, and some of the towns, Grant and Wilson clubs have been organized, and Boys-in-Blue companies formed. From the spirit and earnestness manifested by Republicans in the county, wherever they have an opportunity to show it, we have no misgivings as to the result next Fall. The vote will not show that the Sage of Chappaqua ever had a real friend in this part of the State. The work is going bravely on, but we will again remind Republicans that a little work cannot be turned to better account than by the early preparation of a thorough canvass of the electors of the different towns and wards. Let our friends keep the ball in motion and not cease from their labors until the sun goes down on election day. Old Erie is now the banner county of the State, but we must look to well to our laurels and not lose them in this campaign.

Tioga County.

One of the localities in the State where the Greeleyites claim strongest support is Tioga County, and one of the towns in that county claimed as being filled with Greeley Republicans, is the town of Candor. A perfectly trustworthy Republican of that town, who is thoroughly informed, writes as follows:

CANDOR, N. Y., Monday, July 1, 1872.

The Greeley Republicans are coming back to us every day. The first man to declare for GREELEY, after his nomination, came in yesterday and subscribed for the TIMES, and now goes for GRANT. Many are dropping the *Tribune* and subscribing for the TIMES. I have given orders and should receive hereafter 100 copies in addition to the package for my yearly subscribers. I shall want more soon. H. F. B.

Departure of the Piebald Democracy for Baltimore.

The through train to Washington carried away from the City, last night, another cargo of Democrats and sore-head Republicans to the Baltimore Convention. There was nobody in the depot who seemed to regret their departure. Some of the bystanders thought that it would be better for the country if they were never heard from again, and at the best it would not be a loser by their prolonged absence.

The majority of the New-York delegates went away by train on Saturday. Some of those who left last night were as follows: Massachusetts—George W. Gill and George W. Sterns, delegates at large; Mr. Stevens and Hon. Geo. A. Ilvan, of Boston, and about a dozen of the district delegates. Vermont—Messrs. Charles Soper and Wm. Mulcahy. Rhode Island—Messrs. Gideon Bradford, Beach and Paine, and two others.

The following prominent Democrats from other States were on the train: Judge Smalley, Vermont; James Gallagher, Connecticut; Hon. H. C. Hodge, Chairman of Michigan delegation; Frank Hoppin, Chairman of California delegation; T. F. Bouton, Illinois; A. Bradley, Indiana; E. P. Howell, Illinois; Thomas L. Law, Connecticut; Dr. J. West, North Carolina; Ex-Gov. Ashley, Ohio; Col. Garret, Virginia. The following singular political mixture from New-York State also took passage on the train: Gen. Slocum, Ben Wood, George N. Sanders, (Canadian peace negotiator,) E. O. Perrin, Ethan Allen, Senator Scovill, Lamonte, Fred. Schaeffer, Frank Hecker, Major O. H. Stevens, J. B. Olney, Theodore Tilton and Rocky Moore. Hon. Amasa Sprague, with the balance of the Rhode Island delegation, will pass through the City today, en route for the Convention. The departing delegates were in a jovial state of mind, apparently produced by copious draughts of strong drink. The Vermont delegates were particularly how-come-you-so! One of them, a Mr. Soper, was very particular that his name should not be spelled with a T, because if it was, he said, it would not be true.

Mr. Gallagher, of Connecticut informed our reporter that the delegates from his State were not instructed by the primaries to vote for Greeley, but that they had held a private meeting about four weeks ago and had resolved to vote for him in a body.

Mr. Geo. W. Gill, Massachusetts delegate at large, made a sort of extemporaneous speech to a small party of open-eared individuals in the depot, in which he stated that Greeley had been a bitter pill for him to swallow at first, but he had managed to get it down at last, and he was now his enthusiastic supporter. Speaking as though he carried New-England in his pocket, he pledged that part of the country for his chosen candidate. The remarks about Mr. Greeley by his supporters were anything but complimentary to him, and would have made his ears tingle if he had heard them. The general sentiment of the delegates, conversing in groups about the depot, was that Greeley was a bad dose to take, but there was no other horse for them to ride into power and get into office again.

There were five extra cars on the train, and it was delayed until 9:40, being twenty-five minutes behind time.

It was the intention at first of the New-York managers to issue a number of free passes to Tammany roughs to pack the Convention, but fearing that their names would get into the papers, the idea was abandoned. It was thought by some of the delegates that Gov. Hoffman would receive a complimentary vote, but this idea was scouted by others who were willing to bet that Greeley would be nominated on the first ballot. Mr. Gill, of Massachusetts, was of the opinion that nine out of ten of the delegates would vote for Greeley on the first ballot. O. H. Stevens, who offered to bet $50 to $25 that Greeley would be elected in the depot, was, much to his chagrin, promptly taken up by a bystander, who wanted to know if he or anybody else wanted to make any bets of the same character. Nobody answered.

Last Despairing Cry of the Leading Democratic Organ in Michigan.

From the Detroit Free Press, July 6.

The events of the past two months fully convince us that there would have been no danger of Greeley's nomination had there been in every State Democratic journals and men who, knowing the sentiments of the masses, had firmly stood up for the right, and shown, as it was in some cases most forcibly shown, that all roads from Greeley did not then lead to Grant, and that it was only necessary for Democrats to stand shoulder to shoulder and march on in solid column to insure success. But how was it? Most papers—and shame upon the Press that such should be the case—said not a word, until the politicians, less scrupulous and with weapons more available, in each city had worked up a strong Greeley feeling. It was an easy matter to do this, and how it was done needs no explanation.

We have always held that the Democratic Party possessed in its faith never-dying principles, and being possessed of those principles can never die. We yet hope that the National Convention may act wisely, and to that Convention we still look with the earnest expectation that it will bring the Democratic Party into a proper position before the country.

Address of the Alabama Republican Committee.

The 14th of August has been fixed upon as the day for holding a Republican State Convention for Alabama to nominate candidates for Governor and other State officers and for Congressmen at large. The State Committee has published a brief address in which they remind the Union men that Thomas H. Herndon, the Democratic candidate for Governor, was one of the original secessionists, who voted in the Secession Convention against the proposition that the ordinance of secession "should not go into effect unless it was ratified and confirmed by a direct vote of the people." They say:

> "The Republican Party of Alabama invite the co-operation of all men who are opposed to the maintenance in Alabama of the fell spirit of secession by the glorification of its most extreme authors, because of their destructive work; all who would not be proscribed for old opposition to secession by the extremist avengers who rule the Democratic Party of today; all who are opposed to lawlessness and crime as the agents of political schemers; all who favor the unmolested enjoyment of common rights by every citizen; and all who would promote the prosperity and happiness of the whole people by securing to each citizen the fullest opportunities for his individual advancement."

Gov. English Willing to Go to Congress.

From the New-Haven Palladium, July 6.

Our Democratic friends of this Congressional district are already discussing candidates. It is informally announced that Ex-Gov. English will be invited to allow his name to be presented to the Convention, and it is understood he will not refuse. This, of course, is equivalent to a nomination, and no one can doubt the slacrity with which Hon. John Kendrick will withdraw in his favor and work for his election.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Some of the People Who Will Vote for Greeley.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

All the old rebels who remain "unreconstructed" in spirit, whatever conformity their outward acts may have shown, and who see in the possibility of his election a revival of their long-desperate hope of vengeance on the Union, by its utter degradation.

All the Tammany gang, who, under Greeley, would be able to steal the Federal Government as they have already stolen the local government.

All the dangerous classes in our large cities, who know that between Greeley's maudlin, wrong-headed philanthropy and Tammany's natural affinity with crime, they will have as much license and impunity as the alliance can give them.

All the conceited cormorants and Philadelphia Colonels who have not been able to dictate Grant's Cabinet to him, or to get a monopoly of the best offices for their friends.

All those who fiddle while Rome is burning, and treat the most serious things of life as a jest.

All those who prefer ignorance and rudeness to intelligence and decency; the elevation of a silly and profane boor to the Presidency would be their triumph.

All who have been traitors to the principles which they once professed, and who do not believe in principle at all. Their cynicism would be canonized by the elevation to the highest office in the land of the man who has fathomed the lowest depths of political inconsistency and treachery. CARL BENSON.

THURSDAY, July 4, 1872.

From a Victim.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been a subscriber to the New-York Semi-weekly *Tribune* six or seven years. I subscribed again last January, expecting it would be in the future as in the past, a Republican paper. I am sorely disappointed. They have my money and don't give what they promised for it. All the subscribers to that paper here feel as I do about it.

Now, as you are near the *Tribune* office, can't you take the club of *Tribunes* that come to this office and send us the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES in place of it? I would like to exchange, and from what I can learn, the whole club would. By the way, why does the *Tribune* harp so much about WILSON'S knownothingism eighteen years ago. They do not want to fight the battles of the rebellion over again, but want amnesty for every rebel. Yet they are anxious to fight the old "knownothing" battles and grant no amnesty. The *Tribune's* course toward WILSON is contemptible.

Again, the *Tribune* now says: "GRANT was defeated in his first battle, Belmont." SMUCKER'S *History of the Rebellion* says that GRANT captured cannon and prisoners at Belmont; then, as the rebs sent troops from Columbus to cut off his retreat, he cut his way through them, bringing the prisoners and cannon he captured. I did not think from reading it that GRANT was defeated. I would like to know what GREELEY says about the same battle in *American Conflict.* But enough about GREELEY. There are no Republicans in the rural districts who will vote for him, so far as my acquaintance extends, and but few Democrats.

Yours, &c., W. HINMAN.

HALLOCK, Ill., Saturday, June 29, 1872.

Another Specimen of Greeley Campaigning.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Tribune* publishes the following communication:

To the Editor of the Tribune:

SIR: Greeley and Brown clubs are forming in all the towns of Cortland County, the movement being led by such men as Horatio Ballard, W. H. Shankland and A. P. Smith. In the town of Cortlandville sixty names of active, working Republicans have been obtained to a call for a Greeley and Brown ratification meeting. Homer promises to do better yet. In Freetown, one of the shrewdest politicians reports that the Republican vote will be divided about equally. MARATHON.

CORTLANDVILLE, June 28, 1872.

I would say in reply that, as far as the town of Freetown is concerned, there are not over five Republicans that have manifested any Greeley sympathies, and they have not announced their departure, at home at least. I am informed by some of the best judges in the county at Cortland that you may expect us to give our old majorities this Fall for the true Republican candidate, U. S. Grant. Not a Greeley and Brown Club has yet been formed in the county, and but about thirty names have as yet been added to the call in the town of Cortland.

Respectfully yours, REPUBLICAN.

FREETOWN, Cortland County, N. Y., Wednesday, July 3, 1872.

A Lie Nailed.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is the policy of the Democratic Party just now, and particularly of the Greeley branch of it, to utter and publish most extravagant tales, and, if need be, most infamous lies. The effort is to seek to impress the country with the belief that the bulk of the Republican Party is going over to Greeley. The *Tribune*, of July 5 inst., publishes a letter purporting to emanate from this town. The obvious falsehoods of its statements, and the signature appended to it, show that the letter was manufactured elsewhere than here. The communication asserts that the whole Democratic Party of the town is united upon Greeley, and that the Republican Party is utterly torn asunder.

To the contrary of this wholesale and unblushing falsehood I assert that within the town there are but two Republicans that have ever asserted or dreamed of voting for Greeley, and that they both declare that if it becomes an issue between Democracy and Republicanism they shall vote for President Grant. Outside of them the Republican Party was never more united and earnest. I assert further that I can name a score of Democrats who declare their purpose not to vote for Greeley.

The communication in the *Tribune* has the signature of "L. A. M." I vouch the declaration that if there be any person in the town whose name has these initial letters, he has been born so lately that no one besides his parents has the pleasure of his acquaintance.

A COEYMANS REPUBLICAN.

COEYMANS, Albany County, N. Y., Saturday, July 6, 1872.

Not a Greeley Man.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having had my attention called to an article in the New-York *Tribune*, purporting to be a contradiction of the statement made by Hon. C. L. Merriam, M. C., in the Utica *Herald*, that "there are only two Greeley men in Lewis County, one being a Democrat," which gave among other names mine and my post-office address, I wish to say that I am not nor have I ever been a Greeley man since his desertion from the Republican Party. I propose to stand by Gen. Grant and the Philadelphia platform, because I believe in him and it. Boonville is not in Lewis County, nor is there such a man as William Whipple living in this town. This disposes of two of the three names given from this town as Greeley men; the other, Mr. Bansbor, is absent from town, so that I cannot speak for him.

Very truly yours,
S. M. FERGUSON.

BOONVILLE, N. Y., Tuesday, July 2, 1872.

How it Looks in Iowa.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I received this day a letter dated July 1, from W. S. Kremer, County Treasurer of Louisa County, Iowa, in which county I resided from 1856 to 1869. Mr. Kremer is the best informed man in the county on political matters, and is thoroughly reliable. He says there are not above ten Republicans in Louisa County who will vote for Greeley, and to offset this at least fifty Democrats in the county will not vote for him under any circumstances. He says there are at least one dozen Democrats in his township who will vote for Grant in preference to Greeley, and he claims a larger majority in Louisa County than usual, and also in the State. Two days ago I received a letter from an old friend at Columbus City, in the same county, and he said that he did not know of a single Greeley Republican in that part of the county, but there was a considerable number of Democrats who said they would never vote for Greeley.

I have made inquiry in regard to the political feeling in this part of Berks County, but have not heard of a single Greeley Republican. About two weeks ago I listened to the conversation of three Democrats. The first, an intelligent old man, said that if Greeley is nominated at Baltimore that two thousand Democrats in Berks County would stay at home on election day. The other two said that they believed Grant would carry the county over Greeley.

Yours, ever for Grant, C. W. C.

WERNERSVILLE, Berks County, Penn., Thursday, July 4, 1872.

Bell Schnapps.

BELL SCHNAPPS, cures dyspepsia, assists digestion.
Bell Schnapps, cures gravel and kidney diseases.
Bell Schnapps, cures colic, prevents chills, fever.
Bell Schnapps, strengthens the nervous system.
Bell Schnapps, for sale by grocers and druggists.
HUDSON G. WOLFE & CO., 18 South William-st.,
—*Advertisement.* Sole importers.

The Tender Skin of Infants.

Mothers, if you knew the worth of BURNETT'S KALLISTON, you would never be without it.—*Advertisement.*

Nestle's Lacteous Farina.

The Mother's Milk substitute recommended by eminent physicians.—*Advertisement.*

A Careless Diet, a Change of Water, or a cold settling in the bowels, very often, when unattended to, brings on at this season of the year an obstinate diarrhœa, or some serious affection of the stomach or bowels, imperiling the life of the patient. If you would treat such complaints in a rational way, try at once DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, a simple but safe remedy in such attacks, and equally effectual in all cases of cramps, cholera morbus, dysentery and summer complaint. Sold everywhere.

Neptune Line to Boston, Pier, No. 27 North River. Cheapest and best.
ISAAC ODELL, Agent.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

F. E. Smith & Co.'s Crushed White Wheat, (Atlantic Flour-mills, Brooklyn, N. Y.,) is the perfection of food for this hot weather. For sale at the Mills and by grocers generally.

Wedding and Visiting Cards.—Great reduction of prices during Summer months. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $60, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

Parquet Floors and Wood Carpeting.—Send stamp for illustrated price list to 912 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BRYMER—BIRGE.—In Springfield, Mass., July 8, by Rev. Ralph Perry, assisted by Rev. C. H. Gardner, of New-York, L. P. V. BRYMER, of this City, and A. MATTIE BIRGE, of Springfield. No cards issued.

LEAVITT—FRANKLIN.—At Flushing, Long Island, on Monday, July 1, by Rev. John P. Appleton, RUFUS W. LEAVITT to ELIZA MURRAY, daughter of Morris Franklin.

DIED.

ALLIGER.—At Spuyten Duyvil, on Saturday, July 6, JESSIE, youngest daughter of Elijah and Ida M. D. Alliger, aged 6 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, July 8, at 2 o'clock.

ARNOLD.—In this City, on Saturday, July 6, JULIETTE, daughter of Alfred P. Arnold.

Funeral from the residence of her father, No. 174 East 93d-st., on Tuesday afternoon, July 9, at 1 o'clock.

☞ Providence and East Greenwich, R. I., papers please copy.

BAKER.—At Paterson, N. J., July 6, NANCY W. BAKER.

Funeral from the residence of her brother, Moses T. Baker, No. 390 Market-st., Newark, N. J., Tuesday, July 9, at 11 A. M. Interment at Westfield, N. J., by Central Railroad from Ferry-street station at 12:20 P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CLERK.—On Sunday morning, LOUISE LA T., wife of Andrew Clerk, Esq.

Funeral services at No. 20 Sussex-place, Jersey City, at 2 P. M., on Tuesday, the 9th inst.

FAIRCHILD.—Sunday, July 7, 1872, JESSIE MAY, daughter of Lewis J. and Lizzie Fairchild, aged 9 months and 26 days.

Funeral services this (Monday) evening at No. 111 Leroy-st., at 8 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Remains taken to Stratford Tuesday, by the 12 o'clock train.

HUNT.—July 7, at Cornwall on Hudson, in the 48th year of his age, CHARLES H. HUNT, counselor at law, son of Dr. Samuel M. Hunt.

Funeral notice hereafter.

HARRISON.—Suddenly, on Friday, July 5, WILLIAM HARRISON, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 319 West 22d-st., on Monday, the 8th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

HILGER.—At Orange, N. J., Saturday, July 6, LEONARD W., son of John P. and Josephine Hilger, aged 8 months and 7 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, Hilyer-st., on Monday, July 8, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

KIRBY.—On Sunday morning, July 7, at Paterson, N. J., MARIA ELIZA, widow of Joseph Kirby.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, at 2 P. M., from the Church of the Holy Communion, Carrel-st. The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

MARTIN.—At Hampton, Conn., July 2, SARAH, wife of Joseph Martin, aged 72 years.

MCNULTY.—July 4, FRANCES MCNULTY, widow of John McNulty.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, July 8, at 9 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 321 West 31st-st.—thence to St. Michael's Church, 32d-st. and 9th-av.

NELSON.—Suddenly, from sun-stroke, on Saturday, the 6th inst., SAMUEL NELSON, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, on Broadway, between Madison and Putnam avs., Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

PIGOT.—In Brooklyn, July 6, ANN A., relict of the late Wm. A. Pigot.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 183 Willoughby-st., on Tuesday, the 9th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

POST.—Drowned, at West Hampton, Long Island, on Friday, July 5, ALBERT KINTZING POST, in the 30th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, 9th inst., at 9 A. M., from his late residence, No. 28 East 9th-st.

RODGER.—Drowned, at Moriches, Long Island, Saturday, July 6, ROBERT T. RODGER, in the 45th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Summit-av., near Five Corners, Jersey City Heights, on Monday afternoon, July 8, at 5 o'clock.

☞ Glasgow (Scotland) papers please copy.

STALEY.—On Saturday, July 6, M. MATILDA STALEY, sister of the late George R. Jackson.

Relatives and friends are respectively invited to attend the funeral services at No. 85 East 10th-st., Tuesday, 9th inst., 1 o'clock P. M.

SADGEBURY.—On Saturday, July 6, SARAH, widow of James Sadgebury, in the 78th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 341 West 16th-st., on Monday, July 8, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

SEYMOUR.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, 6th inst., of a long and painful illness, WILLIAM L., eldest son of William N. Seymour, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday, 9th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at his late residence, No. 26 Jefferson-street, near Franklin-avenue.

WATERBURY.—At Yonkers, on Sunday morning, July 7, Mrs. EFFIE WATERBURY, widow of Ebenezer Waterbury, aged 77 years.

Funeral from the house of her son-in-law, C. N. Norris, Warburton-av., on Tuesday, the 9th, at 4 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. Train leaves Forty-second-street Depot, Hudson River Railroad, at 2 o'clock, and Thirtieth-street Depot at 3 o'clock P. M. Carriages in waiting at Yonkers.

WOODGATE.—Suddenly, on Friday, July 5, 1872, WILLIAM H. WOODGATE, only and beloved son of Henry and Anna Woodgate, in the 24th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, the members of the Bank Clerks' Mendelssohn Union, and the Young Men's Christian Associations are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the Forty-third-street M. E. Church, between 7th and 8th avs., on Monday, July 8, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
PRICES REDUCED.
Tickets, $28; fractions in proportion. Prizes cashed, information furnished.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers.
Orders filled. No. 16 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A NEWSPAPER FOLDING Machine. Apply at the *Times* Office.

CAPES AND CAPS FOR GRANT GUARDS, Boys in Blue, Tanners, &c., manufactured at No. 15 Warren-st. SUSMAN & CO.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

POLITICAL.

"GRANT AND WILSON" BANNER RAISING at No. 12 University-place, on TUESDAY EVENING, July 9, at 8 o'clock. The Seventh Assembly District Republican Association will hold a mass-meeting at their Head-quarters, No. 12 University-place, on TUESDAY EVENING next, at which the ceremony of raising a "Grant and Wilson" Banner will take place. Republican speakers of distinction will enliven the occasion.
GEO. W. CLARKE, President.
WILLIAM TERHUNE, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting MONDAY EVENING, July 8, 1872, at 8 o'clock, at Demilt Hall, 2d-av., corner 23d-st. An election for President of the Association will take place, the vacancy being caused by the removal of our late able and energetic President, Hon Isaac H. Bailey, from the district. By order.
ALFRED S. BUGBEE, First Vice-President.
D. C. STURGES, Secretary.

EXCURSION TICKETS, NEW-YORK TO Baltimore and return, for the National Democratic Convention, are now on sale at Pennsylvania Railroad ticket-offices, No. 526 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, foot of Desbrosses-st., and foot of Cortlandt-st. Fare $8. Tickets good for return until July 15, inclusive. A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
F. W. JACKSON, General Superintendent.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting at Head-quarters, No. 161 8th-av., THIS (Monday) EVENING at 8 o'clock.
CHAS. BLACKIE, President.
C. G. ARCHIBALD, Secretary.

FOR PRESIDENT, VICTORIA WOODHULL.—Apollo Hall, TUESDAY, July 9. See under amusements.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The past week ending with Saturday, July 6, has been almost entirely without event, and owing to various causes, principally however to the recurrence of the Fourth of July holiday, and the excessive heat, both public and private sales have been few and far between. The only business transacted at the Exchange in City real estate was that on Tuesday, July 2, when property to the value of $9,875 was disposed of, thus making these figures stand for the business of the week in this respect. The total value of City realty sold during the previous week ending with Saturday, June 29, was $269,025. Only one suburban auction has also occurred, viz.: Sale at Perth Amboy, N. J., on Monday, July 1, by A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Brother, of 111 city lots for $18,365 in the aggregate. Total sales of country property for previous six business days, $231,997. For the business projected for the coming week reference is made to the list of proposed auctions appended.

SALES FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.

During the present week, on the days noted, the following auctions will occur, at which the real estate described will be offered by the auctioneers respectively named:

Today, Monday, July 8.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, George P. Smith, Esq., referee, the house and lot No. 641 East Fourth-street, between avenues C and D; lot, 21.5 by 96.

By J. M. Phelps, at Paterson, N. J., on the property, at 1 o'clock, by order of the New Jersey Land Improvement and Building Association of Passaic County, 450 choice villa-plots, in size each 50 by 150, or three city lots, all centrally located and situate, respectively, on Kentucky, Iowa, Alabama, Maryland, Florida, Pennsylvania, Wabash, Trenton, Vernon, and Lake View avenues. Paterson is a thriving manufacturing city, with population over 45,000, and rapidly increasing. Only fifty minutes from City Hall, New-York, by Erie or New-Jersey Midland Railways, while the property to be sold is but five minutes distant from depots of either, and near depot of Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway. The avenues are 70 feet wide, graded, sewered, with gas and water pipes laid. A line of horse cars runs through the land, making sundry easy and comfortable connections with all parts of the city. The lots are in every respect, therefore, desirable, and the proposed transaction should attract the attention of investors. Special train from foot of Chambers and West Twenty-third streets, via ferry, at 11¼ o'clock. Tickets at office of auctioneer, No. 82 Cedar-st., or to be procured of Morris Reno, Manager, No. 23 Dey-st., H. R. Cohen, No. 734 Fifth-st., and P. C. Eckhart, No. 619 Ninth-ave.

To-morrow, Tuesday, July 9.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at the Exchange, by order of the Superior Court, Joseph Meeks, Esq., referee, one lot, 25 by 100.10 on the south side of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, 150 feet west of Third-avenue, together with a large gore plot of land in the rear, in size 109 by 53.1 by 61.11 by 69. Also, under another order, under direction of the same referee, a gore plot, 86 by 20.11, situate in the centre of the same block, between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, 420 feet west of Third-avenue.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, Charles Price, Esq., referee, three lots on the south side of East Forty-fifth-street, 100 feet west of First-avenue, together forming plot 75 by 100.5. Also, under a similar order, George L. Ingraham, Esq., referee, a house and lot on the south side of East Forty-third-street, 416.8 feet east of Second-avenue, (lot 16.8 by 100.5.) And in addition, under another order, Walter L. Livingston, Esq., referee, a house and lot situate on the north-west corner of Lexington-avenue and Twenty-second-street; lot, 26 by 75.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, by order of Chas. Pierce, executor of the estate of Janet Clarke, deceased, the household property known as No. 18 Clarke-street, east side, between Broome and Spring streets, facing Dominick-street, embracing a lot 22x90, with house on same, 22x30. The lease is one from Trinity Church, having six years to run, with renewal for twenty-one years; ground rent $200 per annum.

A sale is also advertised for to-morrow, to take place at Elizabeth, N. J., on the premises, at 2 o'clock, at which 23½ acres of land belonging to the estate of Oliver Stiles will be offered; located on Morris-avenue, 1½ miles from railway depot.

Wednesday, July 10.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, five houses and lots located on the south-west corner of Third-avenue and Sixty-first-street; lots each 20x75, all fronting on avenue. This sale is one of the most important proposed for the week.

By Wm. Kennelly, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, G. P. Smith, Esq., referee, four lots on One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, about 350 feet west of Sixth-avenue, all full size.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr. & Bro., at Fanwood, N. J., on the line of the Central Railroad, on the ground at 12 M., by order of Samuel S. Wood, Jr., owner, eighty desirable villa plots located directly at the station, adjoining Fanwood Park, and well situated. This property is three miles this side of Plainfield, and only one hour distant from this City. Special train for auction from foot of Liberty-street at 10½ o'clock.

Thursday, July 11.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., referee, a house and lot on the south side of East Seventy-eighth-street, 155 feet west of Second-avenue; lot, 25 by 102.2.

Friday, July 12.

By Joseph McGuire, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, James H. Coleman, Esq., referee, a house and lot on the north side of West Thirty-fourth-street, 41 feet 8 inches east of Tenth-avenue; lot, 21.10 by 74.1.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, the lease of two four-story brownstone houses and lots, known as Nos 333 and 333½ West Twenty-eighth-street, lots each 12.6 by 98.9. Also the fee of the three-story and basement brick house and lot adjoining above, No. 335 West Twenty-eighth-street; lot, 25 by 98.9.

Saturday, July 13.

By Joseph McGuire, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., referee, a house and lot on the east side of Sullivan-street, 42 feet south of Broome-street; lot, 21 by 70.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, by order of Supreme Court, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, the house and lot No. 303 East Forty-sixth-street, north side, 100 feet east of Second-avenue.

Should any auctions proposed, other than those above noted, be brought to our attention, they will be duly noticed. The list as collated, however, we believe to be complete.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, July 5.

Chrystie-st., w. s., 214.8 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 20x100.	$18,000
Dyckman's Homestead, Fort George property, plot No. 95, ⅛ part	2,500
Hester-st., s. s., No. 102, h. and l., leasehold	3,000
Ludlow-st., w. s., 103 ft. of Walker-st., 37.7x88.3	40,000
Oak-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of James-st., 28.6x177.9; Canal-st., s. s., 1 lot s. e. corner Canal and Forsyth, 25x50	24,500
Sheriff-st., e. s., No. 34, 21x100	13,100
Washington-st., e. s., 50.11 ft. s. of Dey-st., 25.2x88.4	16,629
Walker-st., s. s., No. 15, 160 ft. e. of West Broadway, 20x106	22,000
3d-st., s. s., 75.7 ft. w. of Lewis-st., 25.2x58.6	3,000
3d-st., s. s., 50.5 ft. w. of Lewis-st., 25.2x52.3	3,000
10th-st., s. s., 78.6 ft. e. of 6th-av., 21.6x92.3	5,000
11th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 1st-av., 50x94.10	24,000
11th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 1st-av., 100x94.10	4,900
14th-st., s. s., 163 ft. e. of Avenue B., 25x103.3	18,000
29th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 8th-av., 31x98.9	16,000
32d-st., s. s., 333.4 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16.8x98.9	15,000
37th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 9th-av., 50x98.9	47,000
37th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x98.9	23,000
46th-st., n. s., 178 ft. w. of 2d-av., 26x100.5	20,050
49th-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of 11th-av., 75x100.5	42,000
80th-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 3d av., 18.9x102.2	4,000
103d-st., s. s., 155 ft. e. of 3d-av., 50x100.9	9,000
113th-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 1st-av., 16.8x100.11, h. and l.	9,000
Same property	9,500
117th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100, 1-5 part	2,400
117th-st., n. s., 265.6 ft. w. of 3d-av., 19x100.11	9,500
118th-st., s. s., 218 ft. w. of 5th-av., 100x100.11	14,000
2d-av., e. s., 60.5 ft. n. of 53d-st., 20x70	19,000
3d-av., e. s., centre line between 124th and 125th sts., thence n. 26.2x104	23,000
4th-av., s. e. corner 121st-st., 50.5x54	11,000
7th-av., e. s., 19.1 ft. n. of 41st-st., 20x73.10	10,000
11th-av., w. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 70th-st., 50x100	13,000

LEASES.

14th-st., No. 110 East, 5 years, (August, 1870,) per year	$2,500
2d-av., No. 1,183, 6½ years, per year	1,600

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—BUILDING No. 134 East 41st-st., near Lexington-av.; four stories high, 22x122, and 94 feet wide in the rear; adapted to a livery-stable or factory. Apply to PETER CARTER, No. 530 Broadway.

A FREE REGISTER, CONTAINING 2,000 City houses and lots, City maps, &c., gratis. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

PARTIES IN THE MARKET FOR lots will find a very good assortment at the office of HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Homes for All.

For houses, lots and land by the acre, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

A DELIGHTFUL COTTAGE RESIDENCE, combining unusual attractions, facilities and advantages, for sale or to lease on favorable terms. Forty-five minutes from New-York; two roads; near depots; fifty trains; trip tickets, 25 cents; yearly, $65. Large lot, with bearing small and large fruits, flowers, lawn, &c.; stable if desired. House roomy and convenient; furnace, range, tubs, hot and cold water, bath, closets, &c.; improving locality; worth $15,000; will be sacrificed for much less; one-third cash down. Apply for permits at West Elizabeth Depot, (New-Jersey Central Railroad,) or to VILLA PROPERTY, Box No. 235 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—ON THE EAST BANK OF THE Hudson, two miles north of New-Hamburg, the residence and farm known as the Clinton Point Farm, celebrated not only for the fertility of its soil, but for grandeur and beauty; must be seen to be appreciated; will sell with the house either fifty or any part of 300 acres of land, at a low price and upon easy terms; the mansion, gardener's cottage, farm-house, graperies, hot-house, lodge at entrance, barns, and all other buildings in perfect order; will take in payment New-York or Brooklyn City property. Inquire of J. CAMPBELL, Pacific Bank, New-York.

FOR SALE.—THE RESIDENCE OF THE late Aymar Cater, Esq., in Townsend-av., Clifton, Long Island, within five minutes' walk of Vanderbilt Landing; well built, in good order, with hot and cold water, bath and closet, and three lots of land. The purchaser can buy the furniture at a valuation. Apply to AYMAR & CO., Nos. 34 and 35 South-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$5.000—**FOR SALE**, IN THE UPper part of Newark, N. J., (Woodside,) a pleasantly-situated house; nine rooms, with water in kitchen and bath-room; furnace in cellar with registers in all the principal rooms; marble mantel in parlor; cellar extends under whole house lot 50x215; good well of water and cistern on premises. Address H. B., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

FARMS—LARGE AND SMALL, FOR SALE in New-Jersey, within thirty miles of the City, with great prospective value. Apply to S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 104 Broadway, one door from Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY. (SPECIALTY.)—Fine variety property; sale, rent or exchange. J. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau-st.; Orange office opposite main depot.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., REAL ESTATE—All seeking homes in this delightful, and healthful region, address J. H. JOHNSON, Morristown, N. J.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

FANWOOD, N. J.,

One hour from New-York, by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, three miles this side of Plainfield and adjoining

FANWOOD PARK.

EIGHTY CHOICE BUILDING LOTS

To be sold at auction

Wednesday, July 10.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro.,

Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York. These lots are within three minutes' walk of the station; front on main graded streets, and are near churches, schools and stores.

LOVELY MOUNTAIN SCENERY,

and cheap commutation. Very easy terms will be announced.

Special train will leave New-York at 10½ A. M. Splendid music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band. Luncheon on arrival of the train. For maps, passes and full particulars apply to auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st., and to S. S. WOOD, Jr., Broadway, N. Y.

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Public notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will offer for sale, at public auction, on

MONDAY, AUG. 5, 1872,

at noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the premises known as

NO. 28 ANN-ST.,

belonging to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, being 25 feet front and rear, by 49 and 51.4 on the sides.

Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, thirty per cent. on Sept. 2, 1872, when the deed will be ready for delivery, and the balance may remain in bond and mortgage for a term of five years, with interest at seven per cent. per annum.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1872.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, JULY 9,

At 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway.

Executor's sale of Eighth Ward Property.

Three-story brick house and Trinity Church lease of lot No. 18 Clark-st., opposite Dominick, 25x90; rents for $840 per annum; ground rent $200. By order Charles Pierce, executor of Janet Clarke, deceased. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

WESTCHESTER.—TO RENT, FURNished—Braeside, the Summer residence of Mr. Robert Gordon, situated about half a mile east of the Bronxville Depot, on the Harlem Railroad; the house is well furnished, the garden and grounds in beautiful order, and the ice-house filled. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

UNFURNISHED.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—AT BABYlon, Long Island, the newly finished house, pediment roof and piazza, with cellar and kitchen extension, 24 feet front on lot, 50x187 feet deep, for $360 per year: one block from the Southside Depot, large Academy, and two doors from the Methodist Episcopal Church. Apply to Signal Office, Babylon, Long Island, or at No. 192 Broadway.

WARD, GARDINER & WAGSTEFF.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE FAMILY TO occupy for a year or two a handsome country place on Staten Island; house contains every convenience and is beautifully and healthfully situated; well-stocked garden, fine supply of water, barn, stable, &c.; two miles from Vanderbilt Landing; rent no object. Address J. H. B., Box No. 3,788 City Post-office.

STORES, &C, TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIREPROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

FINANCIAL.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY'S

First Mortgage

LAND-GRANT SINKING FUND 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency,

YIELDING ABOUT NINE PER CENT. ON THE INVESTMENT.

WILLIAM E. DODGE, of New-York, President.

SHEPHERD KNAPP & WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, Trustees for Bondholders.

A Sinking Fund of two per cent. of the earnings and all sales of lands devoted to redemption of the bonds.

Principal and interest payable in gold at the National City Bank, New-York. We confidently assure investors that these bonds are in every respect first class, and we recommend them as an entirely safe investment. All securities taken at Board prices in exchange. Circulars and information may be obtained at our office.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

JULY INVESTMENTS.

10 TO 15 PER CENT. INTEREST.

CHOICE MUNICIPAL BONDS.

SAFETY AND PROFIT COMBINED.

COUNTY, CITY AND TOWN ISSUES.

Principal and interest coupons promptly paid semiannually, in New-York,

AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR.

Also, Insurance, Bank, Gas-light, New-York City Railroad Stocks and Bonds, &c., &c.,

PAYING 10 TO 20 PER CENT.

All strictly first-class securities, at the lowest market rates, for sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,

Bankers, Stock-brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

PRIME INVESTMENT SECURITIES a specialty with this house for over twenty years.

NEW-YORK 7 PER CT. BONDS,

ISSUED BY VARIOUS TOWNS.

A LEGAL INVESTMENT FOR SAVINGS BANKS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, &c.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,

NO. 25 PINE-ST.

INTERNATIONAL AND HOUSTON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANIES OF TEXAS.

(Recently consolidated.)

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BEARING BONDS, FREE OF ALL TAXES, ON COMPLETED ROAD.

At 85 per cent. and interest.

Coupons of the International payable April and October. Of the Great Northern, January and July.

TRUSTEES.

MOSES TAYLOR, } of the
WM. E. DODGE, } Great Northern.
JOHN A. STEWART, } of the
WM. H. OSBORN, } International.

The issue is limited to $16,000 per mile on completed road; 99 miles of the International, extending from Hearne to Palestine, and 146 miles of the Great Northern Road, extending from Columbia, on the Brazos River, through Houston to Stella, are finished and in operation. The Great Northern will soon be completed to Palestine, the point of junction with the International; and the International to Longview and Jefferson, the junctions with the Texas Pacific Roads.

The joint roads have been built with the stockholders' money, $4,400,000 cash having been paid in on the stock. Bonds to the extent of $4,000,000 have been subscribed for by the stockholders.

The International Railroad Company has a subsidy of $10,000 per mile in 8 per cent. thirty-year bonds of the State of Texas.

The Great Northern Company has a subsidy of 10,240 acres land per mile.

The bonds of the two Companies can be obtained on application at the office of the Joint Board, No. 52 Wall-st.

By order of the Board of Directors.

MOSES TAYLOR,
President of Joint Board.

RAILROAD, STATE, CITY, COUNTY AND Town Bonds of all kinds bought and sold by HANNA BROTHERS, No. 11 Wall-st. and No. 2 New-st., New-York. Investment securities a specialty. Information furnished to investors.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

TWENTY PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

BOOKS CLOSE JULY 15.

THE AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY,

OF CHICAGO, ILL.

L. B. BOOMER, of Chicago, President.

(ORGANIZED AUG. 1, 1870.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000

The whole amount of the authorized Capital Stock of this Company not having been issued, the balance thereof will be issued to subscribers at par, payments for same to be made in four installments of 25 per cent. each, viz.:

25 PER CENT. JULY 15, 1872.
25 PER CENT. AUG. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. SEPT. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. OCT. 1, 1872.

The Subscription Books now open at the office of the undersigned will be closed July 15, or as soon as the new stock is fully subscribed.

The total amount of stock issued at this time is **$414,700**, and on this basis the Company shows a present surplus of **$136,280 97**, and is now doing a flourishing business. One thousand men are constantly employed in their extensive works, and they now have on hand **$1,250,000** of work for various railroads in the United States, among which may be mentioned the

CHICAGO, R. I. & PACIFIC,
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL,
MISSOURI PACIFIC,
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC, &c.

and the Company is now offered work to the amount of over **$6,000,000**, including some of the largest bridges ever built in this country; to accept of which, and further business, necessitates a larger working capital, as immense amounts of material have to be kept constantly on hand, and the Company are frequently obliged to receive, in part payment for their work, railroad and other bonds, which are perfectly good securities, but not always immediately marketable.

The career of the American Bridge Company, though brief, has already fully demonstrated the profitableness of the enterprise. The Company has constructed since its organization, and up to the 31st of December, 1871, a total of 38,137 feet of bridges, 18 turning tables, and 16 iron roofs, and pneumatic and screw pile substructures, costing **$3,400,000**, and have facilities for the construction of pneumatic piles unsurpassed by any Company in the country, and a capacity for the construction of at least 150 feet of bridges for every working day in the year.

The Iron Railroad and Highway Bridge at Leavenworth, of three spans of 340 feet each, and the Union Pacific Bridge across the Missouri River, of eleven spans of 250 feet each, were constructed by this Company.

The net profit arising from this business, as shown by the books of the Company up to the 31st of March, 1872, was the sum of **$373,482 14**, or at the rate of **$224,089 28** *per annum*, being over **50** *per cent.* upon the capital stock then outstanding. With the proposed new structures, machinery, &c., the Company will have much greater capacity, and the proceeds of the increased issue of stock will enable them to buy material for cash, thereby making a saving of from **$50,000 to $75,000** per year.

The Company can undoubtedly, on above basis, make dividends of from **20 to 25** *per cent. per annum* on the full amount of capital, **$1,000,000**, with a fair prospect of considerable increase.

The undersigned are prepared to give to those inquiring, the fullest details and entire satisfaction regarding the reliability of the Company's statements, and the unquestioned integrity and ability of its officers.

We confidently commend to capitalists the above, as an investment worthy their attention.

MARVIN BROS.,

BANKERS,

No. 49 Exchange-place, N. Y.,

Sole Financial Agents in the East.

CONVERTIBLE MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Bond for sale at 80 and interest on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on the third largest road in New-York State. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

At 80 and interest they give about **9 PER CENT. PER ANNUM** income on the amount invested, and by a rise to par would pay **25 PER CENT. PROFIT.**

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO

SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN,

NO. 25 PINE-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

10 PER CENT. BONDS.

FOR SALE BY

Allen, Stephens & Co.,

NO. 25 PINE-ST.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY

7 PER CENT. BONDS,

COUPON OR REGISTERED.

NEW LOAN,

Free of Government tax.

FOR SALE AT PAR.

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.,

NO. 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD }
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NO. 52 WALL-ST., }
NEW YORK, June 27, 1872. }

ELECTION AND DIVIDEND NOTICE.—At the recent annual meeting of the stockholders, the following-named persons were chosen Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

W. C. PIERREPONT,	JOHN T. DENNY,
MARCELLUS MASSEY,	GARDNER COLBY,
C. ZABRISKIE, JR.,	JOHN S. FARLOW,
MOSES TAYLOR,	T. H. CAMP,
SAMUEL SLOAN,	S. D. HUNGERFORD,
WM. E. DODGE,	THEODORE IRWIN,

WM. M. WHITE.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board the following officers were duly elected:

MARCELLUS MASSEY, President.
T. H. CAMP, Vice-President.
J. A. LAWYER, Sec. and Treas.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. will be paid on and after the 15th July, as usual, at the Mercantile National Bank in this City, and at the Company's Office, Watertown, N. Y., to stockholders of record at this date. Transfer-books will remain closed to day of payment.

MARCELLUS MASSEY, President.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st., July 1, 1872:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages		$2,164,500 00
Stock investments		6,504,550 00
Amount loaned on public stocks		106,048 50
Real estate, cost $52,681 35		52,681 35
Market value, $75,000,		
Standing on books at $52,681 35.		
Cash		457,573 79
Accrued interest and premium on stock		403,390 62
Total		$9,688,744 26

LIABILITIES.

Amount due depositors—		
Principal	$8,877,903 64	
Interest accredited for 1st July, 1872	234,405 65	—$9,112,309 29
Excess of assets over liabilities		576,434 97
Total		$9,688,744 26

ANDREW MILLS, President.

JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

Sworn to before me this 29th day of June, 1872.

W. W. LYON,
Notary Public, New-York County.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st., New-York.

Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $2,000.

Interest allowed on deposits made on July 8, 1872.

ANDREW MILLS, President.

JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND }
HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, }
ALBANY, June 6, 1872. }

THIS COMPANY WILL CONVERT its "Consolidation Certificates" into Capital Stock, at par, by issuing one share of Capital Stock for each $100 in amount of such Certificates.

The conversion will be made on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of July next, at the Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broadway, New-York, upon the presentation and surrender of the "Consolidation Certificates."

When such certificates for amounts other than even hundreds of dollars are presented, new "Consolidation Certificates" for the fractional parts will be issued, and these may be combined to make even hundreds. By order of the Board of Directors.

E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

SAFE AND PROFITABLE.

THE

CANADA SOUTHERN

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 30 Years

7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS

AT

90 and ACCRUED INTEREST.

The Road runs from Buffalo to the Detroit River, and is the Eastern link in the new AIR LINE FROM BUFFALO TO CHICAGO, and has been under construction for about two years past by railroad men who have seen the necessity for a STEEL RAIL, LOW GRADE SHORT ROUTE between the great railroad systems which diverge from Chicago, Toledo and Buffalo.

Among the builders of the road, by whose cash subscriptions 220 miles (out of 290) have already been graded, bridged and made ready for the superstructure, a large part of the steel rails bought, all of the materials for the stations, and a part of the equipment purchased, are:

MILTON COURTRIGHT, JOHN F. TRACY, DAVID DOWS, WM. L. SCOTT, HENRY FARNHAM, R. A. FORSYTH, HENRY H. PORTER, JOHN M. BURKE, M. L. SYKES, JR., B. F. ALLEN, all directors, either in the Chicago and North west, or the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; GEO. OPDYKE, of the Midland Road; JOHN B. ALLEN, SIDNEY DILLON, DANIEL DREW, J. S. CASEMENT, J. & J. CASEY, O. S. CHAPMAN, JOHN ROSS, DAVID STEWART, and F. H. WINSTON.

THE ROAD will be

33 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROAD,

either BUILT or in contemplation between Buffalo and Chicago, and will also shorten the distance between Toledo and Buffalo twenty-three miles.

THE MAXIMUM GRADE on the entire line does not exceed FIFTEEN FEET to the mile—and Ninety-six per cent. of the road IS STRAIGHT.

THE ROAD WILL BE COMPLETED and in running order on or before Dec. 31 of this year.

The principal and interest of the bonds are payable either in New-York, London or Frankfort.

We confidently recommend the bonds to all classes of investors.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,

NO. 10 WALL-ST.

NOTICE.

HAVING BECOME ASSOCIATED with Messrs. LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER in the Agency of the CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, we offer the above-named Bonds for sale. After a thorough investigation we recommend them to our friends and customers as a sure and reliable investment. Pamphlets and all other information furnished on application.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

NO. 27 PINE-ST.

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

OF THE

CAYUGA LAKE RAILROAD,

ISSUED FOR $20,000 PER MILE,

STATE OF NEW-YORK

This road has now been in process of construction during the past year, and will be finished during the coming Autumn; iron is purchased and now being laid over one-third of the whole distance from Aurora to Cayuga Bridge, where it crosses the New-York Central. At Ithaca, the Southern terminus of the road, it connects with the Ithaca and Athens Road, FINISHED, and daily delivering large quantities of COAL at that point. The Susquehanna Division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad terminates also at Ithaca, where it is now accumulating an immense quantity of its COALS, awaiting the completion of this road for transportation. Thus it will be seen that this road will always have a large coal traffic from these two sources. Besides this, the local business, traversing as it does the finest agricultural district of this State, will be very large. We are offering a limited amount of the bonds at 90 and accrued interest in currency, and do not hesitate to recommend them to the public as a first-class investment.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,

NO. 10 WALL-ST.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI,

SEVEN PER CENT.,

FREE OF TAX,

SECOND

MORTGAGE BONDS.

Road is over twenty-two years old, is well equipped and well managed. Its stock sells at 93 to 95. Allowing sixty per cent. for ordinary running expenses, the road earned in 1867 fifty-two per cent more than interest on First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and has increased its earnings each year, so that in 1871 it earned more than double the interest on First and Second Mortgage Bonds. A sinking fund of $50,000 per annum is one condition of the trust. We offer these bonds so that they return 8½ per cent. income, without taking account of profit from the inevitable rise in the price of the bonds from the action of the sinking fund. We have selected these bonds as relatively the best investment offering in the market, and would invite the closest scrutiny to them. For price or further particulars, apply to

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 39 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, June 8, 1872. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of seventeen Directors to serve for one year, as provided by law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the General Office of the Company in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of July next.

The polls will open at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open till 2 o'clock, or for such further time as may be necessary, in the opinion of the Inspectors, to poll all votes then present.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on MONDAY, the 10th day of June, instant, and will reopen for the transfer of Common Stock July 10, and for Preferred July 16.

By order, H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

SEVEN PER CENT. SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS Pacific Railroad of Missouri, dated July 1, 1871.

The undersigned Trustees are prepared to make the first annual investment of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS in the purchase of said Bonds from the lowest offerer.

Offers in sealed envelopes, marked "Offers to sell Bonds of Pacific Railroad of Missouri," should be sent to the office of Messrs. J. & W. Seligman & Co., No. 21 Broad-st., New-York, where awards will be made on the 15th of July, at noon.

E. D. MORGAN, }
JOSEPH SELIGMAN, } Trustees.

TO THE HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due July 1, 1872, on the funded debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City, from the 1st to the 16th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this City.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 15th inst. and reopened on the 16th proximo.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State.
ISAAC R. SHERWOOD, Secretary of State.
FRANCIS B. POND, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.
COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 13, 1872.

BROKEN NATIONAL BANK-NOTES bought at four (4) per cent. premium. Full printed lists furnished.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER, Bankers,
No. 40 South 3d-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

FINANCIAL.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.

AND

GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY, IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.

For sale by

Allen, Stephens & Co.,

NO. 25 PINE-ST.

THE GREAT

MIDLAND RAILROAD

Now Nearly Completed.

The remainder of the **FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS**, limited to **$20,000 TO THE MILE** on finished Road, offered, to close out the loan, at par and interest.

The New-Jersey Division of the Road is finished, and trains are now running into Jersey City. From Oswego eastward the road is in successful operation for a long distance. A short gap in the construction of the New-York Division alone prevents running through from New-York to Oswego. Work is progressing on this unfinished section with the utmost energy, and **we hope soon to announce the completion of the entire road of this great Trunk Line from New-York to Oswego.**

These Bonds, in our judgment, possess in a marked degree the elements of

ABSOLUTE SECURITY & LIBERAL INCOME.

For sale or exchanged for Governments and other securities at their market value, by

GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

A Desirable Investment.

A New Outlet for the Bituminous and Block Coal of Indiana.

An Undoubted Security

PAYING 60 PER CENT. MORE INCOME THAN GOVERNMENT BONDS, AND 9½ PER CENT. ON THE INVESTMENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF THE LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY OF INDIANA.

THEY BEAR

8 Per Cent. Gold.

Interest payable quarterly in New-York, free of Government tax, and are Coupon and Registered. Price 95 and accrued interest. Further and full particulars, with Pamphlets and Maps, furnished by us on personal or written application.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS

AND

DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,

Keep on hand a variety of choice bonds to supply investors, furnish bonds advertised on the market at subscription prices, execute orders for Government securities, gold and railroad stocks, and do a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

NO 31 PINE-ST.

C. D. WOOD, (formerly of Vermilye & Co.)
SAM'L. D. DAVIS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BOND AND MORTGAGE.—MONEY TO loan in sums of from $9,000 to $20,000, for five years on New-York City improved property. "Principals alone dealt with."

WILLIAM H. SECOR,
No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 9.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 149 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1872. }

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE }
TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NO. 168 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1872. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, }
NOS. 561 AND 563 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1872. }

THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, payable Monday, July 8, until which date the transfer-books will be closed.

THEO. D. WARREN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NO. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, }
July 1, 1872. }

A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIdend of Three and One-half per Cent. on capital stock and reserved fund is payable on demand.

E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

DRY GOODS BANK, BROADWAY, CORNER LEONARD-ST., }
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1872. }

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., (3½ per cent.,) free of taxes, payable on and after July 10, until which date the transfer-books will remain closed.

CHAS. E. BOGERT, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1872. }

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIrectors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer-book will be closed until that date.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF }
NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1872. }

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from all tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after July 1. The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the morning of July 8, 1872.

C. F. COLES, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' }
INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 192 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1872. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand.

DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK RAILROAD }
COMPANY, SANDUSKY, Ohio, June 28, 1872. }

THE COUPON MATURING JULY 1, 1872, upon the Consolidated Bonds of the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad, will be paid on presentation to the Union Trust Company in the City of New-York.

J. O. MOSS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK EQUITABLE }
INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1872. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent free of Government tax, payable on or after the 9th inst.—Dated New-York, July 4, 1872.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK, }
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1872. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and one-half per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 10.

CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE }
COMPANY, NO. 156 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1872. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on the 9th inst.

JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the Bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company and South Pacific Railroad Company, due July 1, 1872, will be paid in Gold Coin at the National Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York, or at the Treasurer's Office, No. 14 Devonshire-st., Boston.

WILLIAM A. HAYES, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE }
COMPANY, NO. 175 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1872. }

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.

on the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on demand, at the office of the Company.

HUGO SCHUMANN,
Secretary.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NO. 120 BROADWAY, CORNER CEDAR-ST., }
July 6, 1872. }

STOCKHOLDERS' DIVIDEND.

A Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

POLICY-HOLDERS' SHARE OF PROFITS.

A return of Sixty (60) per Cent. in Scrip, for the year ending June 30, 1872, has been declared to customers entitled to participate in the profits, for which certificates will be issued Sept. 15, 1872.

And Six (6) per Cent. Interest on the outstanding Scrip, payable Sept. 15, 1872.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, office No. 227 South 4th-st.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1872.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 2d of July, and reopened on THURSDAY, July 15.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash on and after the 25th of July next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 2d of July. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

Blank orders for dividends can be obtained at this office.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

TWELFTH DIVIDEND.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NO. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1872. }

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand.

JAS. M. HODGES, Secretary.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NO. 237 BROADWAY, July 1, 1872. }

A semi-annual dividend of Seven (7) per Cent. has been declared payable on demand.

WM. JAFFRAY, President.

GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NO. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1872. }

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after July 1, 1872.

C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, May 29, 1872. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend from the earnings of the road for the current six months of Three and One-half per Cent. on the preferred stock, payable on and after July 15 next at the Treasurer's office, No. 259 8th-av., New-York, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer-books of both common and preferred stock will be closed at the close of business on Monday, the 10th of June next.

H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND }
BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON }
RAILROAD,) NEW-YORK, June 27, 1872. }

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Two and one-half per Cent. out of the earnings of the last three months, will be paid, free of Government tax, at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William-st., New-York, on the 10th day of July next. Transfer-books will be closed from the 5th to 10th of July.

F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF }
NEW-YORK. (Established 1787,) }
Office No. 64 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1872. }

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors held this day, the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. was declared; also an extra Dividend of Five per Cent., both free of Government tax, and payable on and after July 15, 1872.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst.

J. L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
NO. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1872. }

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. At the same meeting, Lindley Murray, Jr., was appointed Secretary.

LINDLEY MURRAY, Jr., Secretary.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

DIVIDEND.

The usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, will be paid to depositors on demand, on all sums entitled thereto, or if not withdrawn will be compounded. No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York. Send for circular.

SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, }
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1872. }

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of tax, payable July 1, next.

The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 104 Broadway.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after MONDAY, the 8th instant.

WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1872.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The semi-annual interest on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Canada Southern Railway Company, due July 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Union Trust Company of the City of New-York, No. 73 Broadway.

M. COURTRIGHT, President.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. (free from taxes) has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 8.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1872. }

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., free of tax, will be paid on and after July 1, 1872.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS FOR SALE. —Continental, Hanover, International, Lenox, Importers' and Traders', Columbia, Adriatic, Market, and others.

E. S. BAILEY,
No. 65 Wall-st.

THE NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK COMPANY has declared a Dividend, payable at its office, No. 12 Wall-st., on and after the 9th inst.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKER

HAVE REMOVED

THEIR BUSINESS OFFICE TO

No. 860 Broadway,

Corner 17th-st. and Union-square, where they receive orders and sell all the leading mineral waters, as Selters, Vichy, Kissingen, Carlsbad, Congress, &c., on draft.

These are the only artificial mineral waters, which, after analysis by the first chemical authorities of the country, have been proved to exactly correspond in composition with the natural waters they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession. They are perfectly pure and free from metallic contaminations, and are drawn from our patent ten-gallon

Glass Fountains Only.

FOR SALE — SOME EXCEPTIONALLY cheap English and American rails,

56, 50, 40 and 30 pounds.

WINSLOW & WILSON,
No. 70 William-st., New-York.

OXYGEN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY

WORKS, No. 547 West 44th-st.

TRUSTEES:

H. M. BENEDICT, No. 2 Exchange-court; HENRY J. DAVISON, No. 77 Liberty-st.; JESSE HOYT, No. 18 South-st.; FRANK F. JONES, No. 77 Liberty-st.; C. S. BUSHNELL, New-Haven; JAMES M. RYDER, St. James Hotel; LE GRAND LOCKWOOD, No. 94 Broadway.

The oxy-hydrogen light is the most beautiful, powerful, healthful and economical artificial light known.

By order of the Department of Public Parks the company is supplying the coronal lamps in the circle on Madison-square from their mains with this light. Also, two lamps in front of Fifth-Avenue Hotel, and others on the route of the pipes.

Oxygen gas compressed in cylinders supplied for light, heat and medical uses.

H. M. BENEDICT,
President,
No. 2 Exchange-court.

J. S. BARRETT,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN MARKET COMPANY, }
NOS. 346 and 348 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1872. }

NOTICE.—THE CONSTANT APPLICATION for STANDS in the MANHATTAN MARKET, 34th-st., North River, has induced the Company to open their books before the completion of the building. Consequently, on and after MONDAY, July 1, stands will be LEASED for the term of five years, the occupants to have privilege and preference on renewal of lease at the end of the term. Leases will date from Aug. 1, when it is expected the building will be ready for occupation.

Plans of the BUILDING AND STANDS, with prices affixed, can be examined at the office of the Company.

PAUL J. ARMOUR, President.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

REMOVAL.—SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE mantels, wood mantels, the finest assortment ever offered in this City, at our new and spacious warerooms, 220 and 222 West 23d-st. T. B. STEWART & CO.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.

Interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of six per cent. on all sums from $5 to $2,000, and on sums exceeding $2,000 five per cent. upon such excess of deposits, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, and payable on and after MONDAY, July 15, 1872.

The bank will be open daily, from 10 o'clock in the morning to 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and on Mondays will continue open until 7 o'clock in the evening, at No. 130 Bowery.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.

C. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Deposits made now will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President,

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ORIENTAL SAVINGS BANK.

No. 430 Grand-st., between Attorney and Ridge sts. Open daily from 10 to 3 and Monday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest from first of every month. Dividends in January and July. Deposits before July 21 will draw interest from July 1.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

President—Wm. P. Buckmaster, 252 West 55th-st.

Vice Presidents—Robert Hoe, printing-presses, &c., Nos. 31 to 35 Gold-st., and John H. Waydell, shipping-merchant and cooper, No. 21 Old-slip.

Secretary—E. R. Kennedy, late of Williams & Kennedy, No. 369 Broadway.

Auditor—Daniel D. Earle, merchant, of B. L. Solomon & Sons, Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

Attorney and Counsel—Eugene Smith, 25 Nassau-st.

Alanson T. Briggs, cooper, Rutgers, Cherry, Water and South sts.

Benjamin F. Britton, merchant, of Chapman, Smith & Britton, Nos. 70 and 72 Worth-st.

John F. Cook, provision broker, of Cook & Sledge, No. 115 Broad street.

John Gaynor, grocer, No. 554 Grand-st.

George G. Hallock, real estate, 253 East Broadway.

Mahlon T. Hewitt, retired merchant, No. 189 Gates-av., Brooklyn.

Samuel L. Kennedy, collector, No. 52 South-st.

Manning Merrill, merchant, of Chas. Merrill & Sons, corner Grand and Lewis sts.

James Murphy, proprietor Quintard Iron Works, East 11th-st.

Wm. M. Pratt, physician, No. 278 East Broadway.

Simon Rossman, merchant, No. 296 2d-st.

George C. Scofield, merchant, No. 149 Duane-st.

Stephen D. Tucker, manufacturer, of R. Hoe, & Co.

Maurice J. Walsh, stevedore, West-st. and Fort King.

Augustus W. Weismann, druggist, corner Broome and Orchard sts.

Jacob A. Westervelt, Ex-Mayor, No. 125 2d-av.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY

ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

INTEREST SIX PER CENT.

Deposits payable ON DEMAND with interest due. Accounts strictly *private* and *confidential*.

Interest paid by check, if desired, to depositors residing out of the City.

A specialty made of issuing Compound Interest Certificates payable ON DEMAND.

The following persons are among the

TRUSTEES:

Washington, D. C.

GEN. B. W. BRICE	Late Chief Pay-master, U. S. A.
E. B. FRENCH	Second Auditor, U. S. Treasury.
MOSES KELLY	Cashier National Metropolitan Bank.
WM. RICHARDSON	Ass't Sec. United States Treasury.
L. R. TUTTLE	Ass't Treasurer of the United States.

New York City.

WM. C. BRYANT	The *Evening Post*.
R. R. GRAVES	R. R. Graves & Co.
REV. H. H. GARNET, D.D.	Pastor Shiloh Pres. Church.
WALTER T. HATCH	W. T. Hatch & Son.
SAMUEL HOLMES	Scovill Manufacturing Company.
SETH B. HUNT	Seth B. Hunt & Co.
EDGAR KETCHUM	Counselor at Law.
E. A. LAMBERT	Pres. Craftsman's Life Assur'ce Co.
E. P. SMITH	No. 59 Reade-st.
REV. GEO. WHIPPLE	Sec. Am. Missionary Association.

Boston.

HON. WM CLAFLIN	Ex-Governor of Massachusetts.

BANK HOURS—Daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Monday and Saturday nights, from 5 to 8 P. M.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 170 6th-av., corner of 12th-st.

Semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 15, on all sums from $5 upward which have been on deposit ONE or MORE months next previous to July 1. Interest not withdrawn will be credited as principal.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

BANK OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 8 A. M. TO 8 P. M.

Interest begins the 1ST OF EVERY MONTH.

JOHN P. WHITE, President.

FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

NEW-YORK, June 24, 1872.

FORTY-THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees of this institution have declared the Forty-third Semi-annual Dividend, on all sums on deposit July 1, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday in July.

Dividends not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit.

E. J. BROWN, President.

EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.

C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution.

NO. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, July 15.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,

CORNER 3D-AV. AND 23D-ST.

The usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto on the first day of July, will be paid on and after July 20.

All money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.

CHAS. T. RODGERS, Secretary.

CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK.

On deposits made on or before July 10 interest will commence July 1.

1872. July interest payable on and after MONDAY, July 22, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit one or more months next previous to July 1.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of July.

Deposits and withdrawals may be made any day from 10 to 3, and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 to 7.

Bank, No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

Bank-books in English, German and French.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

NOS. 1 and 3 THIRD-AV.,

OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE.

CHARTERED IN 1852.

The usual Semi-Annual Interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, will be paid to depositors on and after WEDNESDAY, July 17, on all sums entitled thereto, or, if not withdrawn, will bear interest from July 1, as a deposit of that date.

Deposits made on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from July 1.

By order of the Board of Trustees,

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.

1872, JULY INTEREST.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid depositors entitled thereto, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, on sums of $5 to $500, and at the rate of Six per Cent. on sums over $500, payable on and after July 15.

Interest not drawn will be credited as principal; money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from the 1st.

BENJ. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.

JAMES BRYCE, }
J. HARSEN RHOADES, } Secretaries.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.

Interest—The trustees have declared a Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending June 30, payable on and after the third Monday in July. Interest not withdrawn will be credited as principal. Deposits made on or before July 20, draw interest from July 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 8th-av. and West 34th-st.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after July 15, 1872.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before the 20th of July will draw INTEREST from July 1.

BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.

JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

ABINGDON-SQUARE SAVINGS BANK,

No. 23 Abingdon-square, No. 8 8th-av.

Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. will be paid depositors on and after July 15. Interest not withdrawn will be added to principal and draw interest from July 1. Money deposited on or before July 10, will draw interest from July 1.

THOMAS McLELLAND, President.

GEO. W. BROWN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.

Money deposited on or before July 10 will bear interest from July 1.

ASSETS, $10,201,517 43.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.—Six per Cent. paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Assets.........$2,798,214 63 | Surplus.........$218,995 81

BILLIARD TABLES.

WM. H. GRIFFITH,

NEW DESIGN

French Beveled Billiard Tables.

Manufacturer of DELANEY'S PATENT WIRE CUSHIONS, No. 40 Vesey-st., New-York. Tables, balls, cues, tips, chalk. Lowest market prices. Old tables cut down. Orders by mail attended to.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Russia..Wed'sday, July 3	Abyssinia.Sat'day, July 6
Cuba....Wed'sday, July 10	Batavia...Sat'day, July 13
Scotia..Wed'sday, July 17	Algeria....Sat'day, July 20
Java....Wed'sday, July 24	Parthia....Sat'day, July 27
China...Wed'sday, July 31	Calabria...Sat'day, Aug. 3

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $100, $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY STEAMERS.	WEDNESDAY STEAMERS.
Australia..........July 13	Iowa..............July 10
Columbia...........July 20	Britannia.........July 17
Europa.............July 27	Assyria...........July 24
Anglia.............Aug. 3	Olympia...........July 31
India..............Aug. 10	Caledonia.........Aug. 7
California.........Aug. 17	Trinacria.........Aug. 14

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York. Currency rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Wednesday's steamers, $60; by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL,
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
OCEANIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
REPUBLIC, CELTIC, MAJESTIC, ATLANTIC.
6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC..........................July 13, 10 A. M.
OCEANIC...........................July 27, 11 A. M.
REPUBLIC..........................Aug. 3, 4 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........................Aug. 10, 10 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
ITALY, THOMPSON....Wednesday, July 10, at 9 A. M.
ENGLAND, ANDREWS.Saturday, July 13, at 10 A. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER..Saturday, July 20, at 4 P. M.
SPAIN, GRACE.........Saturday, July 27, at 10½ A. M.
TO LONDON DIRECT.
ERIN, LAWSON........Wednesday, July 17, at 3 P. M.
DENMARK, SUMNER, Wednesday, July 31, at 1 P. M.
Cabin passage...................$75 and $65, currency
Steerage......................................$28, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON........Thursday, July 11, 9 A.M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, July 13, 11 A.M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.Thursday, July 18, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, July 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.......Thursday, July 25, 10 A.M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS......Saturday, July 27, 11 A.M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	30
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT....Saturday, July 13
ST. LAURENT.........LEMARIE.....Saturday, July 27
WASHINGTON.........ROUSSAN...Saturday, Aug. 10

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin..............$125 | Second cabin..............$75
To Paris, $5 and $3 additional.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN.July 10, at 3 P.M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........July 17, at 1½ P.M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD..........July 24, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN......July 31, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....................Aug. 7, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE..Aug. 14, at 1 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, July 10, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, July 13, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, July 17, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P.M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

SAN DOMINGO AND PORTO RICO LINE.

The United States Mail steamer TYBEE, Capt. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, THURSDAY, July 11, at 3 P. M., for Puerto Plata, Samana, San Domingo City and St. John's, Porto Rico.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD BROS. & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

No freight received for Porto Rico on day of sailing.

Bills of Exchange on Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City in sums to suit purchasers for sale.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR..........................July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.....Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM...............Sept. 23

These splendid steamers sails on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, will sail on THURSDAY, May 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF HAVANA, Deaken..........Saturday, July 20
CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman..Saturday, Aug. 10
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

July 15.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall; via Kingston, Jamaica, connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco and Manzanillo, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of July 12.

An extra steamer will leave San Francisco July 16, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, July 11.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. J. B. BAKER, July 18.
COLUMBIA, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, (via Nassau,) July 25.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY—NEW-JERSEY DIVISION.—Passenger depots in New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st. and Desbrosses-st. Freight received at Pier No. 39½ North River, and Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Jersey City.

TIME OF TRAINS LEAVING NEW-YORK,
Adopted July 1, 1872.
5:20 A. M., Way-train for Bloomingburg and intermediate stations.
8 A. M., Express Mail for Ellenville, Liberty Falls, and intermediate stations.
10:40 A. M. Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.
1 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.
3:40 P. M., Way-train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M., Express-train for Hackensack, Paterson, Wortendyke, Franklin, Middletown, Ellenville, and Liberty Falls.
5:10 P. M., Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.
6:10 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.

Returning, leave Ellenville at 5:55 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; arrive in New-York 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Liberty Falls, 5:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Middletown at 6 A. M., 7 A. M., 4:59 and 6:40 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:20 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 9:20 P. M., and 12:35 A. M.
JOHN BRADLEY,
Superintendent New-Jersey Division.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, June 17, trains will leave James-slip as follows:
8:00 A. M.—Rockaway Accommodation Train.
8:00 A. M.—Greenport Mail-train.
8:00 A. M.—Sag Harbor, Southampton, Bridge Hampton, and all stations on Sag Harbor Branch.
9:00 A. M.—Rockaway Excursion-train.
10:30 A. M.—Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Way-train.
1:30 P. M.—Rockaway Express-train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport Express-train.
3:30 P. M.—Locust Valley and Hempstead Express Train.
3:30 P. M.—Sag Harbor Express-train.
4:00 P. M.—Rockaway Express-train.
4:30 P. M.—Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express-train.
6:00 P. M. Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Way-train.
7:00 P. M.—Rockaway Express-train.

The above trains leave 34th-st. fifteen minutes later.

Sunday trains for Far Rockaway and all stations leave 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M. and 12:15, 3:15 and 6:45 P. M. Excursion tickets 75 cents.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave, Hunter's Point at 9:00 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

Rockaway Trains all connect at Ocean Point with Stage to and from Woodsburgh.
JNO. B. MORFORD, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, June 24, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.
8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Watertown and Rochester.
9.00 A. M., Special Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga and St. Albans.
10.00 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11.00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special drawing-room train for Saratoga, arriving at 9.40 P. M.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Ogdensburg and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.
JUNE 1, 1872.
RUNNING TO AND ALONG ROCKAWAY BEACH.
From Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York.
8:00 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue boat to Fire Island.
10:00 A. M.—Accommodation to Islip.
1:00 P. M.—Accommodation for Rockaway and Babylon.
3:30 P. M.—Express for Patchogue boat to Fire Island
4:00 P. M.—Express for Merrick and Rockaway.
4:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Patchogue.
5:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Babylon.
6:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Merrick.

All trains, except the 3:30, connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead, and all except 3:30 and 4:30 for Rockaway.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—For Long Branch and stations on New-Jersey Southern Railroad, its branches and connections.

Steamers connecting with trains at Sandy Hook leave Pier No. 28, North River, as follows:

PLYMOUTH ROCK, 6:45 A. M., through to Delaware Bay.

JESSE HOYT, 9:40 A. M., Waretown via Tom's River.

PLYMOUTH ROCK, 4 P. M., through to Delaware Bay, express to Long Branch.

JESSE HOYT, 4:45 P. M., way train to Long Branch.

The 6:45, 9:40 and 4 P. M. connect for Red Bank, and the two latter for Port Monmouth.

All trains stop at Long Branch.

Excursion tickets to Sandy Hook and return, good for either of the above trips or boats, $1.
G. W. BENTLEY,
General Manager, No. 120 Broadway.
F. P. FINCH, Agent, Pier No. 28.

SHEPAUG VALLEY RAILROAD.

Direct route to Litchfield, Morris, New Preston, Washington and Roxbury, Conn. Express-trains leave New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot at 8 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., via South Norwalk.
A. W. GREIG, Superintendent.
LITCHFIELD, Conn., July 1, 1872.

TO NEWPORT BY RAILROAD.
NEWPORT AND WICKFORD RAILROAD AND STEAM-BOAT COMPANY.

On and after May 20, 1872, cars for this road will leave the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8 A. M. and 12:15 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

A
COMPLETE
SACRIFICE
OF IRON GRENADINES.
Warranted Pure Silk and Wool.

50 cents, 60 cents and 75 cents.
FORMER PRICE
90 cents, $1, and $1 50.
8-4 wide, $1 25, $1 50 and $1 75.
FORMER PRICE
$2 50, $3 and $3 50.

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
Cor. Broadway and Waverley-place.

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
REAL LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
Everything marked down below gold cost.
Real Guipure Laces, 50c.; regular price, 75c.
Real Guipure Laces, 75c.; regular price, $1.
Real Guipure Laces, $1; regular price, $1 25.
Real Thread Lace, 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, $2; worth 25 per cent. more.
Black French Laces at half the usual prices.
Valenciennes, Cluny, Point and Point Applique Laces, Real Lace Handkerchiefs, Collars, Sets, &c.
Llama Lace Sacques and Shawls at half price.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertions, 12½c. and upward.
Black Nets, plain and figured, for Veils, &c.
Passementeries, Fringes, Loops and Ornaments.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

FOURTEEN CENTS—WET HOP BAGGING; great job in Burlaps, Linens, Cloths, Cassimeres, Red, White Japanese and Coir Mattings, &c.
A. LESTER & CO., No. 103 Chambers-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 51,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT pain; fifteen years; benumbing application; beautiful teeth $1; set, $10; plumpers for hollow cheeks. J. JAY VILLERS, No. 155 Grand-st., near Broadway.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL.—WILL MISS ANN GRIFFIN, now the wife of —— Agen, a resident of New-York, please send her present address to OWEN GRIFFIN, JR., Geneva, N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

ENGINEER OFFICE, U. S. ARMY,
NEWPORT, R. I., June 28, 1872.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at this office until 3 P. M. on the 29th day of July, 1872, under appropriation for different works named below.

1st—Improvement of Wareham Harbor, Massachusetts. For dredging in the channel.
2d—Improvement of Edgartown Harbor, Massachusetts. For dredging.
3d—Improvement of Taunton River, Massachusetts. For dredging and removing boulders.
4th—Breakwater at Block Island, Rhode Island. For rip-rap granite.
5th—Improvement of Pawtucket River, Rhode Island. For dredging in the river.
6th—Improvement of Providence River, Rhode Island. For dredging in the river.
7th—Improvement of Pawcatuck River, Rhode Island and Connecticut. For dredging in the river.
8th—Improvement of Thames River, Connecticut. For dredging in the river.
9th—Improvement of Connecticut River, Connecticut and Massachusetts. For building wing dams, dredging in the river and at the mouth, and removing wreck on Saybrook Bar.
10th—Improvement of New-Haven Harbor, Connecticut. For removing submerged rocks and dredging, and for rip-rap granite.
11th—Improvement of Housatonic River, Connecticut. For dredging in the river and at the mouth, and building wing dams.
12th—Improvement of Bridgeport Harbor, Connecticut. For dredging in the channel, and for rip-rap granite.
13th—Improvement of Norwalk Harbor, Connecticut. For dredging in the channel.
14th—Improvement of Huntington Harbor, Long Island, New-York. For dredging at the entrance and at the wharves.
15th—Improvement of Port Jefferson Harbor, Long Island, New-York. For rip-rap granite for jetty.
16th—Improvement of Peconic River, Long Island, New-York. For dredging in the river.

Detailed specifications in regard to each work and instructions for bidders, and printed forms, may be had upon application to this office.

Proposals must be made separately under the different appropriations; and in making application for blanks it should be stated which of the works it is designed to propose for.

Proposals will be opened at 10 A. M. on the 30th day of July, and bidders are invited to be present; but no proposals will be received after 3 P. M. on the 29th of July, nor will any be received by telegraph. No bids will be considered that are not properly made out on the regular printed form.
G. K. WARREN, Major of Engineers,
Brevet Major-General United States Army.

PROPOSALS FOR DEAD LETTER ENVELOPES.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, 1872.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until July 28, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing, during a period of two years, commencing on the 1st day of August, 1872, envelopes to be used for returning dead letters to writers.

The envelopes must be hand-gummed, and equal in quality of paper and manufacture to the sample selected by the Department, and have such printing upon them as the Postmaster-General may direct. They must be delivered in such quantities and at such times as may be required at the Post-office Department in Washington, D. C., in good order, packed in strong pasteboard boxes, ready for use, free of cost, for packing and transportation, at the rate of about 160,000 per month, the annual supply being estimated at 2,000,000, (more or less.)

Specimens of the envelopes for which proposals are invited, and blank forms for proposals, may be had on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a sufficient and satisfactory guarantee; and the Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it.

Bonds, with approved and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $24,000, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, according to the provisions of the seventeenth section of the act of Congress, approved the 26th of August, 1842, and payment under said contract will be made quarterly after a proper adjustment of accounts.

The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the right to annul the contract if in his judgment there shall be a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the Department envelopes inferior to sample.

Under the law no transfer of this contract can be made.

Bids should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Dead Letter Envelopes," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Post-office Department, Washington, D. C.
JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF ENGINEERS OF THE FOURTH-AVENUE IMPROVEMENT,
GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1872.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at this office for the construction of bridges, approaches, gates, walls, and iron railings, between 43d and 50th streets, according to the provisions of the Act to "improve and regulate the use of the Fourth-avenue in the City of New-York," passed May 14, 1872.

Plans, specifications and blank proposals will be in readiness at this office on the 10th day of July inst.

Proposals will be received until 2 o'clock P. M. of the 20th day of July.

Contractors, at their option, can propose for the masonry and approaches, and for the superstructure of the bridges, and other iron-work, separately, or for the entire work.

The Board reserve the right, in their discretion, to accept the bids for the whole or any part of the work.

The right is expressly reserved by the Board of Engineers to reject any and all bids, which they may deem prejudicial to the interests represented by them.

Proposals to be addressed to the "Board of Engineers of the Fourth-avenue Improvement," at this office.
ALLAN CAMPBELL,
A. W. CRAVEN,
EDWARD H. TRACY,
J. C. BUCKHOUT.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
NEW-YORK CITY, June 24, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited and will be received at this office until 12 M. July 30, 1872, for the erection of walls or iron fences around the National Cemeteries at Danville, Glendale, Seven Pines and Staunton, Va., the proposals to state the prices, respectively, for a stone wall, a brick wall and iron fence, in accordance with the plans and specifications at each cemetery.

Also, proposals for a one and a half story Mansard roof lodge each, at the Danville, Glendale and Seven Pines Cemeteries, the proposals to state the prices, respectively, for a stone lodge and brick lodge at each cemetery.

All material and labor to be furnished by the contractor.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the cemeteries on application to the Superintendents thereat, at the Quartermaster's offices in Philadelphia and Fort Monroe, Va., and at this office.

Proposals must be accompanied by a guaranty, signed by two responsible parties, for the prompt execution and fulfillment of contract, if awarded, and the responsibility of the guarantors certified by a United States Attorney, or Judge, or Revenue Assessor or Collector, and inclosed to the undersigned indorsed "Proposals for walls or lodges" as the case may be, for one, or the other, or both.
RUFUS INGALLS,
Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster D. E.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
THIRD STORY, UNION BANK BUILDING,
FAYETTE, NEAR CHARLES-ST.,
BALTIMORE, Md., July 2, 1872.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED FOR dredging in the channel below Fort Carroll, leading to this city, known as the "Craighill Channel." The work will be between 200,000 and 300,000 cubic yards, but bids for smaller quantities will be considered.

The tide rises about one foot and one-half. Length of haul of material averages about two miles. Proposals will state kind of machinery to be used; average quantity of cubic yards to be removed daily; price per cubic yard, including excavation, removal and deposit. Material to be measured in dumping scows.

Proposals to be sealed and in *duplicate, indorsed on outside*, accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of the 31st day of July, 1872, and will be opened in five minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

Specifications, forms of proposals and any desired information to be had on application at this office.
WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
Major Engineers, U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until the 23d day of July, 1872, at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., for 9,000 cubic yards, more or less, Granite, Limestone, or other hard, durable stone, broken to the size of hens' eggs, suitable for concrete. The proposals to be accompanied by a sample of the stone.

Proposals will be made by the cubic yard, and will be received by weight; the weight of a yard to be ascertained by the Superintendent, by measuring accurately and weighing the same.

All bids must be made on the printed form, to be obtained of the Supervising Architect, at Washington, or the Collector of Customs, Chicago, Ill., and will be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of $5,000 that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him.

All of the concrete stone needed will require to be delivered within forty days after the contract is entered into.

The right to reject any or all the bids is reserved.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope and indorsed "Proposals for Concrete Stone, New Government Buildings, Chicago, Ill.," and addressed to SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
Treasury Department.

OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1872.

TO PIPE FOUNDERS.

Proposals for Cast-iron Water-pipes, 48 inches in diameter, and 12 feet 5½ inches long, and special castings.

Sealed proposals for water-pipes and for special castings, indorsed "Proposals for Cast-iron Water-pipes" will be received at the office of the Washington Aqueduct by the undersigned, until 12 o'clock M. of the 14th day of July, 1872, at which time the bids will be opened.

The delivery of the pipes to commence as soon as practicable, and to be completed by the 5th day of September, 1872.

Proposals will be received only on the printed forms, which, with plans, specifications, forms of contract, and any desired information can be had on application by mail, or in person to O. E. BABCOCK,
Major of Engineers, Chief Engineer Washington Aqueduct.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
THIRD STORY UNION BANK BUILDING,
FAYETTE, NEAR CHARLES-ST.,
BALTIMORE, Md., July 5, 1872.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED FOR dredging a channel near Salisbury, in Wicomico River, Maryland. Proposals to be sealed, in duplicate, indorsed on outside, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of Aug. 3, 1872, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present.

The material is easily removed. There is no rock. The channel is not to exceed seven feet in depth at mean low water. The locality is sheltered.

Specifications, forms of proposal, and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.
WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
Major of Engineers, United States Army.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BELMONT HALL,
NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND,

Fronts the bay; fine view; salt-water bathing; cool pleasant rooms, newly furnished, en suite and singly; thirty minutes from Dey-st., near landing.

PALISADES MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
ELEVEN MILES FROM THE CITY HALL.

This new and elegant hotel, on the west bank of the Hudson, is now open for the reception of guests. The completeness of its appointments, the salubrity of the air, the grandeur of the views and the facility of communication with the City are unsurpassed by any place in the country. It is under the management of
SYLVANUS T. COZZENS,
HITHERTO THE PROPRIETOR OF COZZENS' WEST-POINT HOTEL.

Communication from New-York by steamers *Adelphi* and *Alexis* at 4 and 5 P. M., foot of Harrison-st.; by Yonkers trains to Inwood, connecting with ferry; or by the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey through Englewood, connecting with stages. For terms apply to the undersigned at the hotel, or by letter to Englewood, N. J.
CHARLES E. MURRAY.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Twelve miles from Catskill, N. Y.; accessible by the best mountain road in the country and nearer in time to New-York City than any other hotel on the Catskill. Elevation above the Hudson River, 3,000 feet. View extending over about 10,000 square miles, unsurpassed for beauty by any in the world. Celebrated for its invigorating atmosphere. Temperature at all times fifteen to twenty degrees lower than New-York City. Telegraph in the hotel. Open from June 1, to Oct. 1. James E. Beach, agent at Catskill for Chas. A. Beach's Mountain House stages and carriages, will be in attendance upon the arrival of the trains of the Hudson River Railroad, and the boats from Albany and New-York.
CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR PERMANENT or transient guests at the
SOUND VIEW HOUSE,
Everton, Mamaroneck, Westchester County, N. Y., one hour from City via N. Y. and N. H. R. R.; house new, finely furnished, replete with all modern improvements; large veranda and piazzas; fine play-grounds, ornamental grove, fine views of Long Island Sound and surrounding country; excellent sea-bathing, fishing and hunting.

Table d'hote or on European plan.

Prices moderate. For full particulars apply on the premises or of
S. DINGEE & CO.,
Corner 4th-av. and 25th-st., New-York.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL.
Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open June 10. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres on the Hudson. Mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world. Pleasure grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH.

The sea and still water bathing is unsurpassed. Those afflicted with the hay or rose fever will obtain speedy relief. Take South-side Railroad of Long Island from Roosevelt-st., 8 A. M. and 3½ P. M.; South 8th-st., Williamsburg, ten minutes later. Through tickets and baggage checked to hotel by way of Babylon.
D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

FAIRFIELD HOUSE,
FAIRFIELD, CONN.

The subscriber having purchased the above-named property, pledges his best efforts to satisfy those who may favor him with their patronage.

Six trains daily via New-Haven Railroad, (27th-st.,) two hours from New-York. The finest sea-bathing on the Sound.
LEWIS F. CLEVELAND,
Proprietor.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE.

Accommodates 100 guests; open until November; located near Stroudsburg, four miles from Delaware Water Gap, on an elevation of 700 feet; beautiful scenery; pure mountain air; no bar; coach at Stroudsburg Depot. For circulars and particulars address
J. F. FOULKE,
STROUDSBURG, PENN.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE,

Orient Point, Long Island. Now open. Situated on the extreme end of Long Island, fronting the Sound and Gardiner's Bay. Splendid sea-bathing, driving and sailing. Fishing unexcelled. Reached by Long Island Railroad, from James-slip, and steamer Eastern Queen, Pier No. 4 North River. Send for circular. Terms moderate.
M. B. PARSONS.

WOODSBURGH PAVILION,
Woodsburgh, Long Island.
TWO MILES FROM ROCKAWAY,
OVERLOOKING THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.

THIS MAGNIFICENT HOTEL is now open for the reception of guests; can be reached by South-side Railroad or Long Island Railroad; fourteen trains daily; no Sunday or excursion trains can stop at Woodsburgh.
N. P. SEWELL, Prop.

CENTRAL HOTEL, ORANGE, N. J.

Has been THOROUGHLY RENOVATED, and is now open for reception of Summer boarders. A first-class billiard hall and livery-stable attached to the hotel.
J. W. McCHESNEY, Proprietor.

HAHNEMANN MAGNETIC MOVEMENT CURE.—Tarrytown, on the Hudson; NO DRUGS; spacious rooms, hygienic board, invigorating atmosphere, pleasant walks, picturesque and beautiful surroundings. Send for circular. Address C. C. & P. A. F. DUSENBURY, as above, or at their old-established office, No. 8 West 45th-st., New-York City.

CHATEAUGAY LAKE.—A DELIGHTFUL resort for Summer boarders. A beautiful sheet of water, surrounded by wood-crowned hills; water excellent; air pure and bracing; fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

FAIRFIELD HOUSE. FAIRFIELD, Conn., is now open for the Summer season. THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, N. P., Bahamas, will open for the Winter season Nov. 1. LEWIS F. CLEVELAND, Proprietor. JAMES LIDGERWOOD, Agent, No. 758 Broadway.

LINWOOD HOUSE, ON THE PALISADES.—First-class house; newly furnished; one hour from City, by boat from Spring-st., at 10, 2, 5¼; from 34th-st., at 10¼, 2¼, 5½. Terms moderate. Apply on premises or at No. 841 Broadway.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON—Now open; elegant suites of rooms for families and rooms for single gentlemen.
D. L. MANSFIELD, Proprietor.

MOUNTAIN VIEW HOUSE.—GERMANTOWN, N. Y., on the Hudson River; beautiful scenery and reasonable terms for board. Address P. W. ROCKEFELLER, Proprietor.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL IS now open. Address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

HYDE PARK ON THE HUDSON.—A family or party of six or eight persons can be accommodated with good country board for the Summer; large rooms, airy location, plenty of shade, milk, vegetables, &c.; no other boarders taken; terms very moderate. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A WELL-shaded private residence; pure spring water; splendid falls near by, and 3½ miles from Delaware Water Gap; terms moderate; good country facilities; two daily mails. Address Box No. 22 Marshall's Creek, Monroe County, Pennsylvania.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE ENGAGED at the farm of the subscriber, combining the advantages of good table and accommodations, charming scenery, health and pleasantness of locality; communication with City by boat and rail. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with board and elegant rooms on liberal terms; good table, charming scenery, healthy and pleasant locality; near steam-boat landing and railroad depot. Address R. H., care of Rich, Buenavista-av., Yonkers.

GOOD BOARD, PLEASANT ROOMS, with elegant mountain and water scenery, may be had at a farm-house near Croton Lake; abundance of fruit, fresh vegetables and milk; also, gunning and fishing convenient; terms for adults, $9; children and servants, $6 per week. Address J. B. FOSHAY, Box No. 242 Sing Sing, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THIRTY PERSONS can be had at a farm-house; large rooms, shade, good accommodations; four miles from Peekskill, Oregeon; from $6 to $7 per week, according to rooms. Inquire GEORGE ALLEN, East 71st-st., or address JOHN McCAN, Peekskill, Oregeon.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ON RICHMOND Hill, Stamford, Conn., (former residence of J. B. Knapp, Esq.) Large airy rooms, plenty of shade, high ground, beautifully located. Address Post-office Box No. 4,498, New-York City.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BEAUTIFUL AND healthful location, near and in full view of Long Island Sound, eight minutes' walk from Newton Station, New-Haven Railroad; terms reasonable. Address G. W. S., Box No. 1, West Darien, Conn.

GOOD BOARD, PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH splendid view of mountains, can be had at Franconia, N. H. Reference—C. Oak, 52 Park-place. Address MILO J. CORLISS, Franconia, Grafton County, N. H.

SUMMER BOARD.—EXCELLENT ROOMS may be had at Yonkers, by applying immediately to Mrs. E. E. OTTOLINGIN, Locust Hill-av. Access by trains and boats constantly.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT JOHN SOPER'S, one mile east of Windham Centre, Catskill Mountains. Terms and description at No. 206 West 49th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES can be accommodated with board, on liberal terms, by applying to WILLIAM C. HAND, Ammagansett, Suffolk County, Long Island.

COUNTRY BOARD—WITH FINE SALT-water bathing on Sound; fifteen miles from City; house contains all City conveniences. Apply at No. 150 West 34th-st.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, or will take from $4 to $15 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave pianos, carved legs and all modern improvements, for $275 cash. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at No. 481 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT 7-OCTAVE ROSE-WOOD piano-forte for sale, $180; best City makers; in use a short time; great bargain. Apply at BATTERSON'S Storage Establishment, No. 790 6th-av., near 40th-st.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

UPRIGHT PIANOS FOR RENT, City or country, at OUVRIER & SONS, Manufacturers, No. 27 West 12th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE-CLOTHING.
C. B. SMITH & CO.,
Extensive manufacturers of every description of saddlery goods. A fine line of Riding-bridles, Lap-dusters, Carriage-robes, Fly-nets, &c., &c.
NO. 40 WARREN-ST.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
at the TIMES Up-town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.,
and the TIMES West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

Anderson's Hotel,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
44TH-ST., BETWEEN LEXINGTON & 4TH AVS.,
NEAR GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK.
F. ANDERSON, Proprietor.

MADISON-AVENUE HOTEL,
Corner 27th-st. and Madison-av.
FIRST-CLASS HOTEL—EUROPEAN PLAN.
GOLD AND STOCK INDICATOR.
EVERYTHING NEW.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

$5 AND UPWARD FOR SINGLE room, with board; rooms without board, (transient,) $1 25 per day; lodgings per night, 50 cents. Dupont House, No. 166 Hudson-st. Watchman all night.

TO LET—PARLOR FLOOR, TOGETHER or separately; handsomely furnished; without board; also, two rooms, connecting, on second floor; Summer prices. No. 13 East 30th-st.

NO. 20 WEST 29TH-ST., OPPOSITE Gilsey House.—Rooms, newly fitted up for boarders, permanently or transiently; house first-class. References exchanged.

NO. 246 WEST 24TH-ST.—PLEASANT rooms to let, with board, to gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; terms moderate.

FOR GENTLEMEN.—TO LET, TWO FURnished rooms. Apply at No. 296 Broome-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. ROSENBLATT and GEORGE S. ROSENBLATT, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William H. Rosenblatt and George S. Rosenblatt, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of July, 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Isaac Dayton, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1872.
GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM O'LEARY, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of William O'Leary, of the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Jersey City, in said district, on the 17th day of July, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said district.
SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said District,
jy1-law2wM* per J. C. BAILEY, Deputy.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of SOLOMON KATZ, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss: A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Solomon Katz, of the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, in said District, who has been duly adjudged a bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Jersey City, in said District, on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said District.
SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said District.
jy1-law2wM*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN J. MADDEN and WALTER D. BLUNDELL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of John J. Madden and Walter D. Blundell, of New-York, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors; and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, Room No. 6, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 25th day of July, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.
JOHN HENRY HULL, Attorney for Creditors, No. 240 Broadway.

NO. 3,290.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES M. WHITE, CHARLES C. WHITE and STEPHEN O. WHITMORE, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James M. White, Charles C. White and Stephen O. Whitmore, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district. Dated at New-York, the 28th day of June, A. D., 1872.
ROBERT JOHNSTON, Assignee,
No. 217 Church St., New-York.
JAMES E. CHANDLER, Attorney for Assignee, No. 21 Park-Row, New-York.
jy1-law3wM*

NO. 3,435.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS H. SMITH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss: At the City of New-York, the 5th day of July, A. D. 1872.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas H. Smith, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of said District.
GEORGE MONTAGUE, Assignee,
jy8-law3wM* No. 234 Pearl-st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL R. PERCY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Samuel R. Percy, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 7th day of January, A. D. 1870.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
je24-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEWIS LEBERMAN and ADOLPH LEBERMAN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Lewis Leberman, of the City, County and State of New-York, and Adolph Leberman, of Sheboygan, County of Sheboygan and State of Wisconsin, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of the said Lewis Leberman by the District Court of said district.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
jy1-law3wM* No. 40 Wall-st., New-York City.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-Jersey, ss.—At Newark, on the 21st day of June, A. D. 1872, the undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WM. S. SAUNDERS, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, and State of New Jersey within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
No. 782 Broad-street, Newark, N. J.
je24-law3wM*

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABRAHAM MESEROLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Theodore F. Jackson, No. 45 Broadway, Williamsburg, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 11th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of April, 1872.
ARCHIBALD K. MESEROLE,
JEREMIAH V. MESEROLE, } Executors.
THEODORE F. JACKSON,
ap8-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS C. ASSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their residence, No. 115 East 19th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of November next. Dated New-York the 2d day of May, 1872.
ELIZABETH G. ASSON,
THOMAS M. ASSON,
Executors.
JAMES GRIDLEY, Proctor Executors, No. 59 Nassau-st.
law-6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES REID, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of GERSHON A. SEIXAS, Esq., No. 254 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of February, 1872.
SARAH ANN REID, Administratrix.
fe26-law6mM*

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
NOVELTY AND VARIETY.
UNDOUBTED SUCCESS!
GENUINE ENTHUSIASM!
THE LAST TRUMP CARD!
THE LAST TRUMP CARD!
THRILLING INTEREST!
ACT I.—A REVOKE.
ACT II.—THE OLD TRICK.
ACT III.—HEARTS ARE TRUMPS.
POWERFUL DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—LAST WEEK of the dialect and character comedian,
JOHNNY ALLEN.
Increased Attraction. Seasonable Performance.
FUN AND VARIETY.
To-morrow Evening, Wednesday and Saturday Matinée, by the kind permission of Jos Jefferson, Esq.,
Act I. of RIP VAN WINKLE.
Rip....................................Mr. JOHNNY ALLEN
MUSICAL OLIO.
BOSTON JUBILEE QUARTET. THIS
ALICE HARRISON. WEEK
LITTLE MAC. ONLY.
To conclude with the last act of
SCHNEIDER.
Mr. Allen in his celebrated BOUNCING SCENE.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
Proprietor...J. KOCH
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS and EVERY EVENING at 8 O'CLOCK.
ADMISSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, ONE DOLLAR EACH.
Can be obtained at the principal music-stores, and at the box-office of the Central Park Garden.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS—THE LARGE FIRST-class steam-boats SLEEPY HOLLOW and NORWALK, and barges SANDS, MYERS, HASKETT and PILGRIM; also, Dudley's, Raritan Beach, Spring Hill and Myers' Groves, Alderney Park and Iona Island. J. & E. MYERS, corner Morton and West sts., (upstairs.)

GRAND EXCURSION TO CONEY ISLAND.—Steamer GEN. SEDGWICK leaves New-York for Coney Island every day from June 11, as follows: Christopher-st., 9:15 A. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 9:30 A. M.; Christopher-st., 12 M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 12:15 P. M.; Christopher-st., 3 P. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 3:15 P. M. Extra trip from Pier No. 4 North River, 5 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
COMMENCING JULY 1, 1872.
Steamers SYLVAN GROVE, SYLVAN STREAM, SYLVAN GLEN and SYLVAN DELL,
Landing at Harlem, 120th-st., 109th-st., Astoria, 11th-st. and Peck-slip.

WAY—Landing at 120th-st., 109th-st., Astoria and 11th-st.—Leave Harlem—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M.

EXPRESS—Landing at 120th-st. and Peck-slip only—Leave Harlem—6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 12:30, 1:25, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

WAY—Landing at 11th-st., Astoria, 109th-st., 120th-st. and 130th-st.—Leave Peck-slip—6:15, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 M., 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:15, 7 P. M.

EXPRESS—Landing at 120th-st. and 130th-st., Harlem—Leave Peck-slip—7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M.

The 6 A. M. boat from Harlem, and 6:15 P. M. from Peck-slip, do not land at 109th-st.

Freight received from 7 A. M. until 5 P. M.

Schools and picnics taken on reasonable terms.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.

Boats leave Harlem at 8:30 A. M., and hourly and half-hourly thereafter during the day, landing at Astoria and 11th-st. each trip. Last boat leaves Harlem at 7:30 P. M. and Peck-slip at 8:15 P. M.

This is the only line connecting with the regular line of boats for High Bridge.

Passengers by this line of boats can visit the Government Works at Hell Gate, Schneider's and Schutzer's Parks at Astoria, Christ Park and Karl's Park at North New-York, and High Bridge.
J. F. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, Daily, (Sundays included,) at 5:15 P. M.,
From Pier No. 30 North River, foot Chambers-st.,
The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to Framingham, Fitchburg, Lowell, Concord, Nashua, Manchester, Lawrence, Plymouth, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all points north. Promenade concerts every evening by Hall's celebrated brass, reed and string bands. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express office, No. 244 Broadway; and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
FALL RIVER LINE.

Sunday boat to and from Boston on June 23, 30, and July 7, 14, 21 and 28.

Leaving Pier No. 30 North River, at 5:15 P. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted;) at 6 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

GREAT NATIONAL CAMP-MEETING at Sea-Cliff Grove, Long Island, 26 miles from New-York, commencing July 3, and continuing ten days. Steam-boat NORWALK or MONITOR will leave New-York as follows: Spring-st., North River, 7; Peck-slip, 7:30; East 33d-st., 7:45 A. M. Afternoon, leave Peck-slip at 3; East 33d-st., 3:15 P. M.; returning, will leave the Grove 11 A. M., 5:30 P. M. These boats make no stops. Steam-boats ARROWSMITH and SEAWANHAKA will leave Peck-slip 9:15 A. M., 4:05 P. M.; East 33d-st., 9:30 A. M., 4:20 P. M.; returning, will leave the Grove 7 A. M., 4 P. M. Fare, 40 cents each way. No steamers or other boats will be permitted to touch at Sea-Cliff on Sundays.

STEAMER SEA BIRD.—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Sat., July 6.......3:30 P. M.	Sat., July 6.........7:00 A. M.
Sun., July 7.......8:30 A. M.	Sat., July 6.........7:30 P. M.
Mon., July 8.......9:00 A. M.	Sun., July 7.........4:00 P. M.
Tues., July 9......6:00 A. M.	Mon., July 8.........4:00 P. M.
Wed., July 10......6:30 A. M.	Tues., July 9.......10:00 A. M.
Thurs., July 11..7:00 A. M.	Wed., July 10......11:00 A. M.

STEAMER HELEN.—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Mon., July 1.......2:30 P. M.	Mon., July 1.........8:00 A. M.
Wed., July 3.......2:00 P. M.	Tues., July 2.........3:00 P. M.
Sat., July 6.......3:00 P. M.	Fri., July 5.........3:00 P. M.
Mon., July 8.......3:30 P. M.	Mon., July 8.........6:30 A. M.
Tues., July 9.......3:30 P. M.	Tues., July 9.........6:30 A. M.
Wed., July 10.....11:30 A. M.	Wed., July 10.........6:30 A. M.

OLD ESTABLISHED ALBANY AND Troy line of steamers, landing at Catskill, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily, Saturday excepted. Fare, 50 cents; half state-rooms 75 cents; fare to Catskill, 10 cents. Steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT, connecting with railroads to all stations West and North, will leave as above at 6 P. M. Freight at reduced rates.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, (commencing May 27,) leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.

Trip tickets to Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall and Newburg, returning same day, $1.

Connecting for all points, West and North.

Special trains to Saratoga and Sharon same evening.

IRON SIDE-WHEEL STEAM-BOAT for sale, 135 feet long, 32 feet beam, 7 feet depth of hold, oscillating engine 32 inch diameter of cylinder, 6 feet stroke. Will be sold low for cash, or would trade for a small farm of from 50 to 100 acres, with good sized house and out-buildings, situated on the Sound along line of New-Haven Road, or on either shore of Long Island. Address STEAM-BOAT, Station B, New-York.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS for Albany and Troy. Fare 50c. Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. 39 North River, foot North Moore-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

NORTH RIVER & N. Y. ST.-BOAT CO.—Harrison-st. Pier.—Strs. CHRYSTENAH daily 3¾ P. M., except Sundays, for Yonkers, Irvington, T'town, Nyack, R. Lake, H'straw, G. Pt., Verplancks, Peekskill; ADELPHI, at 4, for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, D. Ferry, T'town, S. Sing, H'straw; ALEXIS, at 5, for Nyack and intermediate landings. Nyack & T'town Ferry connects with H. R. trains.

THE STEAMER ANTELOPE LEAVES New-York, foot of Harrison-st., every MORNING at 8 o'clock, 34th-st. at 8:15, landing at Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's Point and Peekskill. Landing at Hastings on Sunday and omitting Tarrytown.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY—The beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves foot of Market-st., Pier No. 27 East River, every afternoon at 2:45, and 33d-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25.

POINT PLEASANT.—PERSONS WILL be accommodated with first-class board at this delightful location after June 1; a fine view of the Sound, Thimble Islands, &c.; excellent boating and fishing; terms reasonable. Address
W. H. BROWN, Stony Creek, Conn.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, Milton and Hyde Park; the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves the foot of Market-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30, and 33d-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning, leaves Stamford at 7, and Greenwich at 7:35 o'clock A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
SUMMER SEASON
OF
ENGLISH OPERA.
THE HOWSON OPERA TROUPE
will appear on THIS, and EVERY EVENING until further notice, in
THE GRAND DUCHESS.
Miss EMMA HOWSON, Miss BLANCHE GALTON, Mr. THOS. WHIFFEN, Mr. W. H. CRANE, and Mr. JOHN HOWSON, in the leading rôles.
MATINEES ON SATURDAYS,
at 2½ o'clock.
THE VOKES FAMILY, who are just closing the most successful engagement ever played in Boston, will reappear at this theatre July 15.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE STRAUSS CONCERTS,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, July 8, 10, and 12.
ONLY CONCERTS IN NEW-YORK OF THE ILLUSTRIOUS COMPOSER AND CHEF D'ORCHESTRE, from Vienna,
HERR JOHANN STRAUSS,
who, prior to his departure for Europe on the 13th inst. has consented to give
THREE GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS
on the above dates, on which occasion he will preside over the
FINEST ORCHESTRAL ENSEMBLE IN AMERICA,
expressly selected for the interpretation of a series of
MOST FASCINATING PROGRAMMES,
including the WORLD-FAMED STRAUSS WALTZES and enchanting compositions of this Renowned Master.
Box-office now open at the Academy, No. 701 Broadway, and the Theatre Ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway. Admission, $1; reserved seats, $2; private boxes, $10.

APOLLO HALL, TUESDAY, JULY 9,
Triumphant vindication of woman's worth and Presidential address by
MRS. VICTORIA WOULDHAUL,
A strong-minded and able-bodied female, (height six feet six,) introducing jokes by Horace Greeley, 10 E. C., and Demosthenes' Ghost. Impersonated by the celebrated W. L. MANSELL, late Manager of the Lyceum, London. The fun commences at 8 P. M. Tickets, 50 cents and $100, to be had at No. 114 Broadway, at the Grand Hotel news-stand, and at the hall.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2, EVENING AT 8.
POSITIVELY ONE WEEK ONLY.
The well-known author and actor,
Mr. J. J. McCLOSKEY,
will appear both afternoon and evening, in his drama,
POMP; POMP; POMP;
OR, WAY DOWN SOUTH.
New scenery, elaborate machinery and effects.
POMP..................................J. J. McCLOSKEY

THE TURF.

FLEETWOOD PARK,
TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1872.
At 3½ P. M.

Purse of $5,000; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $2,250 to first, $1,350 to second, $900 to third, and $500 to fourth, for the four celebrated trotters, as follows:
B. Doble names b. m. Goldsmith Maid.
O. A. Hickok names b. m. Lucy.
John Murphy names b. g. Henry.
B. Mace enters b. m. American Girl.

Good day and track; to be trotted according to rules of National Association.

Admission to Grand Stand and Quarter-stretch, $2. Badges to Club-house for a gentleman and ladies, indorsed by a member of the Association, $5, to be had at the office at the gate.

In case of postponement, notice will be posted on *Herald* Bulletin and Johnson's Jockey Club Restaurant, corner of 28th-st. and Broadway.
C. H. VAN NESS, President.
WM. H. VAN COTT, Superintendent.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' meeting of the United States Freehold Land and Emigration Company will be held at San Louis, Costilla County, C. T., on the 16th day of July, 1872, at 12 noon.
ALBERT C. REYSE, President.

INSTRUCTION.

H. C. SYMONDS
Will reopen his school for boys, at Sing Sing, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1872.

Candidates for West Point, Annapolis, or Polytechnic Institutes will find no better school in which to prepare.

REMOVAL.
MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NOS. 6 AND 8 EAST 53D-ST.,
Central Park, between 5th and Madison avs., New-York.
Formerly corner Park-av. and 38th-st.

In September, 1872, this school will occupy buildings erected for the purpose.

The plans have grown out of the necessities of a school, and Mrs. Reed will no longer be obliged to contend with the serious difficulties of adapting a residence intended for a private family, to a purpose for which it is entirely unfitted.

There will be the usual drawing-rooms and library; also a spacious hall for chapel services, lectures, musical and general exercises. The class-rooms will be large, well ventilated, and well warmed, and the sleeping-rooms arranged for single occupants.

Until Sept. 10, Mrs. Reed's address will be NAVESINK, N. J.

MISS STEERS'
ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 48 West 17th-st., will re-open Thursday, Sept. 26. Application may be made by letter, or personally, as above.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 185?
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH
will re-open their
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN at No. 275 and 277 Madison-av.,
ON MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1872.
Address, by letter, until Sept. 9.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Established 1860. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

MMES. DA SILVA & BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 18. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

RURAL HOME SCHOOL, SHARON, CONN.—A family school for young pupils; location cool, quiet, elevated, healthful. Next term begins Aug. 7. Pupils received and boarded for $5 per week till term begins.
C. H. SHEARS, A. M., M. D.

BURLINGTON COLLEGE—PRESIdent, Right Rev. W. H. ODENHEIMER, D. D.; Rector, Rev. FRANCIS J. CLUE, D. D. The next term will open Sept. 30, 1872. A few pupils will be received for Summer work, fitting for college classes. For terms of admission address the Rector, Burlington, N. J.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—Next session opens Sept. 4. A superior College for advanced and well-prepared students. A full college course of study with Music School and a School of Art. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL at Baden-Baden, Germany.—Principal, Miss AUG. BECKER. For particulars apply to Prof. JULIUS E. MUELLER, Baltimore, or Dr. GEO. SCHWARZENBERG, No. 147 East 21st-st.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARmel, N. Y.—Fifty miles from New-York City by Harlem Railroad. Location healthful and beautiful. Advantages superior. Fall session begins Aug. 12. Apply to the principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass. Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MISS JAUDON'S YOUNG LADIES' School removed to No. 32 East 31st-st. English, French and German thoroughly taught. Boarders limited. Reference, Edward S. Jaffray, Esq.

RYE FEMALE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.—The next session commences Sept. 18. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

BURNSIDE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys, Brattleboro', Vt. For particulars and circular, address the Principal, C. A. MILES.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Tenth annual session of the Newburg (N. Y.) Institute will begin Sept. 11. HENRY W. SIGLAR.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership, heretofore existing under the firm name of JOHN R. LAWRENCE & CO. has this day been dissolved, owing to the death of Mr. John R. Lawrence and the retirement of Mr. S. A. Durbrow and Mr. John Lawrence. The accounts will be liquidated by either of the surviving partners, at the office of their successors, Bradley, Pray & Co., No. 558 Broadway.
S. A. DURBROW.
JULY 1, 1872. JOHN LAWRENCE.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the manufacture and sale of carriages, with the manufacturing department at New-Haven, Conn., under the firm name of BRADLEY, DIBBLE & CO., (succeeding Wm. H. Bradley, late Lawrence, Bradley & Pardee,) and with sales department in New-York, at No. 558 Broadway, under the firm name of BRADLEY, PRAY & CO., (succeeding John R. Lawrence & Co.)
WM. H. BRADLEY,
Of the City of New-Haven.
WILDER H. PRAY,
Of the City of New-York.
HORACE P. DIBBLE,
Of the City of New-Haven.
NO. 558 BROADWAY, July 1, 1872.

NOS. 47 AND 49 WHITE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1872.

MR. W. P. BLEECKER RETIRES from our firm on this date by mutual consent.
JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN, wife and little girl, within an hour of New-York, in healthy neighborhood. Address D. P. H., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMEN WANTS SINGLE room and board, $7 per week. Address A., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

AMONG THE POOR.

Visits to the Crowded Districts in the City.

Glimpses of Low Life on the Sabbath.

Condition of the Children in the Tenements Yesterday—Seeking Air and Amusement—Vice, Poverty and Dirt—The Times' Excursions.

The severity of the weather has abated, and it was high time. For among the children of the teeming lower Wards the mortality during one week of tropical heat has been so terrible that a pestilence would hardly have caused greater. The little children, the future hope of our State, are so frail, so easy to slay, that the Destroyer's work occasioned no fearful outbursts of grief among the bereaved. They are—God pity them—accustomed to see their little ones fade and perish before their eyes. From the sturdy boy of nine coming home with a headache, and dying before the morning, to the babe in arms expiring in convulsions, one by one their blossoms have left them. There are households where, out of seventeen born, but two have survived. The rest have been snatched away, most of all by poverty, which prevented those precautions that would have saved them. Today we present our readers with a faithful photograph of the appearance and condition of the little ones whom Christ so loved, in some of the lower Wards of the City, nothing exaggerating, nothing concealing, but giving the facts as they appeared to our reporters.

THE FIRST WARD.

Of all the districts of New-York City the First Ward should be the healthiest. It has a natural slope which would drain it efficiently if other arrangements were perfected. It is open to the pleasant sea breeze, which blows gently through its principal streets, and it is contiguous to the Battery, a constant source of life giving ozone, and an absorber of pestilential carbonic acid. Nevertheless, the First Ward is full of death and disease and misery, pervaded by pestilential odors, reeking with disregarded filth, and teeming with a child population growing up under the most lamentable auspices. On Sundays these children are for the most part decked out in decent, and in many cases, handsome attire. They have probably an excellent dinner, specimens of which are freely to be seen during the afternoon in the gutter and on the pavement, where they have been hurled. Masses of boiled beans, of green peas, verging on a dull yellow, bones of ham, large pieces of baked mutton, probably affected by the weather, and other descriptions of food were observed by the reporter who visited the Ward between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, yesterday. In Washington-street, in the rear of a large bonded warehouse, there is a pile of scaffolding-poles. Here was assembled some hundreds of children, mostly half-grown girls and boys from twelve to fourteen, sullen, vicious and mischievous. They were keeping the Sabbath afternoon by hurling brickbats at each other. When this pastime grew stale, they bought green apples at the stands erected in the noxious gutters. In the windows of the houses the mothers were stationed, leaning far out and holding young children to catch a breath of the cool breeze. They kept an eye on their unruly offspring below, and once and again would scream shrilly, "Lize-Ann, come in this instant minute, or I'll shake yer life out!" This would produce its effect of restraining the exuberant life of the offenders, who would lay aside for the time the playful brickbat.

Inside the houses, the children who were small but could be trusted alone, sprawled about in the entries and on the stairways in a state of comfortable undress, a short skirt being sometimes all that clothed their little bodies. The reporter spoke to many of the parents about the system of picnics which the TIMES was inaugurating to save the children of the poor from being destroyed by the heat and the condition of their miserable homes. Some were thankful and satisfied; some were distrustful, and seemed to consider that they ought to be paid to let their children go, and that they were conferring a great favor by permitting such a thing at all; others wanted to go themselves to look after their young ones, and would not understand that the picnics were for children and not for grown people. As a general thing all the rooms were close and stifling and pervaded by a sour smell of dirt. No one seemed to be aware of it, for custom can make almost any place endurable. Yet the children, fat as they were, were also unquestionably suffering from languor, and some had eyes made unnaturally bright by incipient fever. The half-grown children playing in the street did not seem to suffer at all.

The four funerals in Church-street, in the afternoon, brought out a great crowd of young ones to witness them. Funerals are the one luxury of the poor. They live meanly, they dress badly, they eat innutritious and distasteful food, they deny themselves recreation, they go without bathing and other luxuries which are real necessities, but when they die they have a grand funeral. The street then becomes filled with hack carriages, the mourning-house is crammed with company, and the sidewalk is crowded with spectators. The hearse, with its ghastly finery, is the Sunday spectacle of the poor, and they become connoisseurs in coffins. The funeral of Mr. Schieffer, at the corner of Church and Rector streets, yesterday afternoon, was quite a thrilling event, and attracted the children of the vicinity, both large and small. They gazed with staring eyes and open mouths at the rose-wood casket, with its silver handles, that kept so proudly the rotting scent within, and at the company (very few in mourning) who entered the carriages. When all had driven away they returned satisfied to the brickbat throwing in the streets, and the loud-smelling entries and passages.

THE FOURTH WARD.

The most casual observer, had he walked through the Fourth Ward yesterday afternoon, could not have helped being impressed with the fact so frequently set forth in the TIMES of late, that a something should be done to give the poor children a chance of healthy fresh air for once in their lives at one of the favorite resorts in the vicinity of the City. The moral and physical destitution of these poor wretches has time and again been commented on, but the bare facts have until recently remained hidden. A TIMES reporter, yesterday, between the hours of 3 and 6, went through the worst streets of this division of the City. The scenes were sickening. Here was an army of miserables, born in penury, reared in the dens of crime and vice. They were ragged, greasy, their faces foul and their hair matted, while their naked feet, blistered and made sore by the sun, stained the flags with blood here and there. They easily detect a stranger, whom they survey from head to toe, after which they rarely fail to make some ludicrous or witty remark at his expense. The visitor, in conversation with a little girl about seven years old, whom he found eagerly searching a garbage barrel for morsels of refuse food which even the homeless dogs had left for something more tasting, was told that she had had nothing to eat since Saturday noon beyond what she had thus found. "My mother is over at the Island, and my father has been drinking with another woman down in that basement," she said.

"But have you no home?"

"No, sir. Father did not pay up the lodging-money on Saturday night; so I was turned out in the street."

"Where did you sleep then?"

"Behind that corner soda-water-fountain at the foot of the street, till about four o'clock, when the 'boss' came and pulled me out."

Other conversation, further portraying the difficulties this little child had encountered, followed. Conversations with a score or more of others revealed similar stories of woe and suffering, and the faces plainly corroborated the narratives.

THE FIFTH WARD.

The Fifth Ward has, next to the Third, the smallest population in the City, the greater part of it being given up to business. Its inhabitants are chiefly of the laboring and very poor classes, and the children are ignorant of comforts which are regarded by those of other localities as of little value. There is not a decent play-ground in the Ward. Vanderbilt bought up St. John's Park, and built a huge brick railroad depot upon it, some years ago, and the children have been thus deprived of its greensward and shady trees. There is nothing left for them to do on Sunday but to run around the dirty piers and about the muddy water of the docks of the North River, inhaling odors from bilge-water and the discharges of the Canal-street sewer, which here empties into the river. To make matters worse, there is a City dump near the foot of North Moore-street, where Contractor Brown has left a huge pile of garbage to rot all Summer, and spread a pestilential miasma throughout the neighborhood. The parents of many of the Fifth Ward children frequent the numerous villainous corner groggeries in the neighborhood, and spend their earnings. The children are consequently so neglected at home as to often feel the want of a meal. The Children's Aid Society have established an industrial school at No. 141 Hudson-street, where males and females are taught a rudimentary education, and labor suited to their strength and capacity. One meal a day is given to the little ones, and this has a most potent influence in bringing them to the school. St. John's Church, in Varick-street, has a large Sabbath-school, as has also the Baptist Mission in Laight-street and the Methodist Episcopal Mission in Franklin-street. There are, besides, Rev. John Love's Chapel, established by John Farlow, a carman, and under the control of the City Mission Society, and the Port Society's Mission in West-street, near Desbrosses, at all of which children attend the services. What seems to be most needed at present for the children of this Ward is a chance for a good time in the green fields and open air. Any kind-hearted person, seeing them swarming in the dirty courts and lanes running into Desbrosses-street, and in other filthy localities, yesterday, could not help but feel sorry that the poor little creatures were condemned to pine away in this hot season amid such repulsive surroundings.

THE FIVE POINTS.

To traverse the Five Points on the Sabbath, and believe that it is, indeed, that sacred day, one would be compelled to treasure up the memories of a morning service elsewhere, or starting from the House of Industry bear in mind that the Word of God had just been read, and songs of praise had just ascended from the lips of many of the little waifs gathered from the slums and alleys of the Five Points. In Baxter-street the door-ways were thronged with the inhabitants of the reeking tenements that line this street on either side. The street was filled from side to side with children of all ages, from the tender infant of two weeks to the bold, saucy girl of twelve or fourteen years. Among a group of Italians there was one who knew of the proposed excursion for the children and immediately began detailing the fact to others. A fair-haired little girl, whose beauty might win the admiration of the most cynical, clung closely to her mother, and when the mother learned about the picnic she readily gave her residence, and begged that her little one might go too. Further on an unusually large group attracted attention. The object about which they were congregated was a dead horse, which the Police were having removed. Here, among rude boys, brawling women and rough men, were little girls of three or four Summers, so scantily clad that when one of the nice ones found a gentleman closely scrutinizing her she shrunk away and hid herself for very shame. Her soft blue eyes shone innocently through the dirt that begrimed her shapely face, and masses of hair that might be of golden hue but for the filth that tangled them, hung in natural curls upon her naked shoulders. Where the father and mother of the disguised little beauty lived could not be ascertained, but that a child of such promise should be left among such influences is a crying evil. The same scenes of careless indifference and total neglect of their offspring characterized the appearance of most of the adults seen yesterday. Wherever the semblance of anything new appeared a crowd of the older people gathered, and soon the circle was surrounded by the little ones, who followed the example of their elders in everything. Through Mulberry, Park and Worth streets the people seemed to live in the street, and any luckless individual taking these streets in his route was only too glad to make his way through the middle over *débris* of all kinds, thankful to escape with a whole head and untouched pockets. Some of the more enterprising women had purchased water-melons, and were selling them in slices to the unfortunate little ones whose imprudent parents had for once given them a penny. With an intolerable stench arising from the filthy streets surrounding them, these distressed children devoured their half-ripe melon with rapacity, and then stood with wistful, longing looks for more, until the observer turned with sorrow from the contemplation of the scene. A week-day visit to these people in their houses is appalling in its revelations, but a Sunday with them in the streets is so distressing that one would wish to forget it if possible. Workshops open, refreshments exposed side by side with blackened piles of garbage, children half clad, with their tiny feet reposing in the gutter, half-grown boys tossing huge balls and running foot races, stolid fathers reclining in a semi-drunken stupor on the door sill, groups of uncovered, unwashed women gossiping together, and gaudily-dressed girls flaunting their tawdry ribbons and finery in the faces of the men, combined to render the Five Points a place of heart-felt interest to the Christian worker and a field of untold labor to the philanthropist.

THE SEVENTH WARD.

Perhaps no Ward in this City contains so many opposites as this one. Some of the streets in the Seventh Ward are very respectable, the inhabitants being of a better class, and are not closely packed together, but in the neighborhood of Corlears Hook, better known as "The Hook," a large mass of human beings are crowded into a few blocks. A number of these are families of laboring men, who try to earn an honest living, but being in receipt of small incomes, cannot afford to spare much of it for rent, and none for healthy pleasure. In one of the tenement-houses on Monroe-street, yesterday, the following conversation was heard between a visitor and the father of one of the families:

"How many are there in your family?"

"Seven altogether—wife, self and five children."

"How much rent do you pay for these three rooms?"

"Ten dollars and a half a month."

"I suppose you go occasionally on a picnic with your little ones?"

"How can I, with but two dollars a day, and less? What money have I got for picnics? I would like to send my children sometimes, but the old woman and I have no time. And if we had, we haven't the money."

"But I see you keep the children neat and clean."

"That's the old woman. She's a good soul. And it takes all her time, with the little she earns by washing and ironing."

In Water-street, between Jackson and Scammel streets, are located barracks at Nos. 651, 653 and 655 Water-street, in which about two hundred families dwell. Some of the children here yesterday were poorly attired; others were at least cleanly. Nearly opposite these buildings is the notorious "Cats'-alley," a terrible place. The writer passed into this alley from Water-street, and the stench at the entrance was almost overpowering. About a hundred families of the worst class dwell here, with an occasional specimen of the poorer working man. The children presented the emaciated faces and limbs of infants reared amid a foul atmosphere, and in several cases sores were observable on the necks of the little ones. A few minutes only were occupied in going through the houses of Cats'-alley, but these were enough to show the misery. Children huddled on the stairs in an apathetic state, while the parents' voices could be heard in the different rooms engaged in quarreling. Leaving the alley and going along Water-street, toward the river, numerous groups of children could be seen playing in the stone-yard, and in the water were a number of boys swimming, while girls looked on and laughed aloud. In Water-street young children were huddled on cellar doors singing "Down in the Coal Mines" in loud tones. Another group were heard swearing profanely, one boy of seven teaching a child of two the coarsest language, and laughing loudly at the imperfect pronunciation of a profane oath. In the hallways of nearly every house, and up the dark alleyways leading to rear buildings, were groups of sickly-looking children amusing themselves in various ways. Perhaps on the "Hook" there may be a thousand children of all ages, the majority of whom never went a mile from the place in their lives. Another similarly crowded locality is in the vicinity of Catherine Market, along Water, Hamilton and Cherry streets; but bad as these are, they appeared far better than the best parts of the "Hook."

THIRTEENTH WARD.

The Thirteenth Ward is one of those closely packed regions where the laboring men and their families congregate for the purpose of rest after their day's labor. The majority of the inhabitants earn but a small amount weekly, and cannot afford to pay a large rental; consequently the tenement-houses have to furnish them abodes. Many of these barrack-like buildings are not well constructed, being of a by-gone age when the law did not fix the style of such edifices. Consequently every inch of room is occupied with brick and mortar, and but little left for ventilation or yard. Of such a character is Manhattan-place, in Mangin-street, where on the space usually occupied for the residences of four families, there are forty-eight families, having among them over a hundred children. Yesterday afternoon these little ones were gathered in the apologies for court-yards, or on the stairs of the buildings, breathing the foul air pervading such contracted limits. Other families, anxious to secure cheap rents, reside in the older houses, the remains of better days; but all the open air the children could get yesterday was obtained by sitting on the front stoops, the parents refusing to allow them to join the groups that found amusement in the streets. Of these last there were a great number. Along Mangin-street, near Rivington, several children were playing amid the sugar barrels, iron cables and girders, and on the pier, while others were paddling in the water troughs at the corners of the streets. At the foot of Delancey-street were large crowds of boys and girls, swinging on the chains hanging from the heavy stone and iron trucks, while in the more open space boys were playing at base-ball, or huddled in groups pitching pennies. Along Broome-street crowds of boys and girls of all ages were gathered together on the numerous wagons, carts and furniture trucks that remain for the day on the street. In the houses were many working men's families, the children of which, in order to avoid the contamination arising from a Sunday spent on the streets were kept in doors, where the cooking of the Sunday dinner had already added to the heat of the place. In answer to questions of the visitor, the father in one of the houses said he "knew his children's health was injured by the confinement, but as he could not live in the country he would have to make the best of it, and not let the souls of his little ones suffer by the exposure to street ways." Many of the children seen yesterday on the streets bore evidence of careful training, were neatly dressed, and kept together in quiet groups, either walking along the sidewalks or talking together at the corners of the streets. These little ones seemed to be under constraint, and appeared to envy the less orderly ones who were galloping about over carts, wagons, &c. The following conversation with an officer speaks pointedly enough without comment:

REPORTER—How do the children amuse themselves here on Sunday?

OFFICER—Playing ball, pitching pennies, swimming and stealing.

REPORTER—Stealing on Sunday?

OFFICER—Yes; steal on Sunday as well as any other day. They are a hard crowd, and live in a hard style.

REPORTER—They do not appear to be very healthy now.

OFFICER—How can they be? They are jammed together in these houses and nothing better to breathe than street air. And when they get on the piers they will go in swimming, and then we have to "take them in."

The officer seemed to have some feeling, and made the remark as if he regretted the duty he was compelled to perform.

THE FOURTEENTH WARD.

The Fourteenth Ward is bounded by Houston-street, Bowery, Canal-street and Broadway, and contains a large number of tenement-houses. The children were found playing in the streets, yesterday, engaged in all kinds of sport—firing off crackers, catching ball, and other games. In Mulberry, Marion, Elm and Elizabeth streets, they seemed to be numberless. One had difficulty to avoid stepping on some of them. Ragged urchins and cleanly-dressed children were mixed together, until those who were clean a little before had become as dirty as the rest. In Mott-street the children looked best, very few dirty ones being seen. While passing down this street shouts are heard from the windows: "Jimmy, Jimmy, you mustn't do that!" "Rose Ellen, come upstairs directly." Little Rose Ellen was playing on the street; she was very cleanly dressed, but, child like, took a fancy to paddling in the gutters, which was too much for her overworked mamma, looking out of the fourth-story window, and little Rose had to go into the house. In Hester and Elizabeth streets another scene, far different from the above, presents itself. Here very few clean-looking children are to be seen. All are ragged and dirty, and not one has a pair of boots on his or her feet. Here and there they go, shouting, fighting, laughing, and running between the legs of the passers-by. If you speak to them they look at you, and generally return a fearful reply, evidently learnt from their parents, who probably rave and curse when they return home at night and prepare for rest. Passing through the Ward on a Sunday morning, bad as it is, one will be agreeably astonished to find such a large number of clean-looking children.

The Children's Excursions.

The success of the movement for excursions for the poor children is now fully assured, as will be seen by the following list of contributions already received at this office.

John W. Minturn	$200 00
Chas. Scott & Co.	100 00
A lady at Newport	100 00
F. B. M.	100 00
S. B.	100 00
D. Appleton & Co.	50 00
T.	50 00
A. C. Kingsland, Jr	25 00
C. B. Tompkins and wife	25 00
Robert V. McKinn	25 00
Eliza C. Wakeman	25 00
Orlando M. Bogart	25 00
M. D. S.	20 00
McK.	20 00
Cash	15 00
Mary C. Wakeman	10 00
H. W. G.	10 00
F. J. S. Flint	10 00
A friend	10 00
A. V.	10 00
G. W. F.	10 00
O. J.	10 00
X.	10 00
Susan A. Wakeman	5 00
F. B. T.	5 00
James Cowl	5 00
W. M. B.	5 00
G. A. R.	5 00
Mrs. L. E.	5 00
G. L. D.	5 00
M.	5 00
Ed	2 00
H.	100 00
Bob	1 00
Previously acknowledged	398 50
Total	$1,402 50

It must be remembered that the larger the excursion fund becomes, the greater will be our resources for carrying poor children into the country, and the better can they be entertained while out of town.

Arrangements have now been perfected to take 400 children from the Five Points House of Industry and that neighborhood, to a pleasant grove near Rockaway Beach. The excursion will take place on Thursday next, and the party will proceed by the James-street Ferry to Hunter's Point, there to take a train for the grove. By the liberality of the Long Island Railroad Company we have secured six cars by the 9½ A. M. train, at half the regular rates. Mr. John B. Morford, the Superintendent of the road, has also agreed to accompany the excursion-train to its destination. Messrs. Spears and Winans, Superintendents of the East River Ferry Company, have fixed the ferriage at half rates.

Mr. William F. Barnard, the Superintendent of the Five Points House of Industry, assisted by his teachers, will collect the children and aid the TIMES representatives in guarding the little ones. Several of the mothers will accompany their children, and we have engaged a small band of musicians to add to the pleasures of the day. An abundant supply of excellent sandwiches will be provided, together with the materials for lemonade, tea and coffee. One hundred and fifty quarts of ice-cream will be also included in the bill of fare.

Our reporters have been cordially met by dealers on every hand, so that the necessary supplies will be obtained at almost cost prices. Mr. H. B. Crossett, owner of the steam-boat Wyoming and several excursion barges, has kindly tendered the use of his four groves and the necessary accommodations for transportation at half rates.

About 600 children, under the care of the Children's Aid Society, are to have a picnic on Saturday next, at Oriental Grove, on Long Island Sound, and there will follow other excursions for the same Society's children, the dates to be hereafter announced.

As several of the contributors to the excursion fund express a desire to supplement their offerings by aiding in carrying out the details of these excursions, we would request those who desire to accompany the Five Points picnic party, to send us their names by Tuesday evening, and report to Mr. Barnard in person by 8 o'clock on Thursday morning, at the House of Industry.

A FRIGHTFUL DUEL.

Two Laborers Fight with Knives—One of the Combatants Mortally Wounded.

One of the most bloody and murderous encounters that has been recorded, took place last evening on the Meadows, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Two butchers, John Fallen and Cornelius Leary, having been at work during the afternoon, became involved in a quarrel at about 7 o'clock, over some "cleaning up" work, which Fallen insisted should be done by Leary. From bad language the two men came to blows.

Upon an open space a ring was formed, and the two combatants proceeded to settle the difficulty. Both, it is said, were armed with their butcher-knives, and it is reported that the understanding was that they should be used by each party in the affray. Whether Fallen used his weapon does not appear to be clearly known, but it is certain that the fight had not progressed far before Leary's blade flashed out in the gas-light which dimly illumines the waste; in another moment it was buried deep in Fallen's abdomen, above the right hip. The latter sank exhausted to the ground, the blood following the blade as it was withdrawn. Leary broke through the circle and ran toward Jersey City, and in another moment the barbarous congregation had broke up and disappeared. Officer Hayes, of the Hoboken Police, had been directed by some passers by to the gathering of men in so unusual a spot, and went to the spot. He found the wounded man was lying on the grass, and the murderer was seen making his way across the Meadows. The officer gave the victim into the charge of a gentleman who had accompanied him, and started in pursuit of Leary. He soon overtook him, and lodged him in the Second Precinct Station-house in Jersey City. Returning, he took the wounded man to St. Mary's Hospital, where he received medical attendance. At 10 o'clock the wounded man was slowly sinking.

It was found that Leary, too, was severely injured, having a severe wound upon his temple, and several dangerous bruises upon different parts of his body. It was considered best to send him to Charity Hospital in Jersey City, and Officer Clos was detailed to remove him. He was lodged in the hospital, where the officer kept guard over him during the night. His wounds are serious, but it is not known whether they were caused by a knife or otherwise. Should he be in a condition to be taken into Court, an examination will be held before Judge Seymour today.

Leary has for years been one of the "slaughter-house" gang, who are well known as among the most desperate and dangerous crowds that have given trouble to the Jersey City and Hoboken Police. His residence is in Fourteenth-street, where he has a wife and family. Fallen lived on the next block. It is said that the men have had frequent quarrels.

Personal.

Baron L. de Ayala and Viscount Herrera, of Madrid; Wm. Rand, A. W. Sulloway, Thos. Morgan, Harry Bingham, Frank Jones, G. W. M. Pitman, G. E. Dance, W. F. Daniel, M. V. B. Edgerly, delegates from New-Hampshire to the Baltimore Convention, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gov. E. M. McCook, of Colorado, is at the Gilsey House. Capt. W. H. Thompson, of the steam-ship *Italy*, and Col. A. Carriere, of New-Orleans, are at the New-York Hotel. Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, is at the Hoffman House. Judge Campbell, of Castleton, N. Y., and Prof. J. Clairvaux, of Hartford, are at the St. Denis Hotel. Col. E. W. Sanderson, of St. Louis, is at the Sturtevant House; Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, of New Jersey, is at the Astor House; Hon. C. R. Griggs, of Wilmington, Del.; Hon. Geo. W. Flower, of Watertown, N. Y.; Gen. S. D. Kitchen, of St. Louis, and Judge O. Ferris, of Glens Falls, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Johann Strauss, of Vienna, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Horace White, of the Chicago *Tribune*, and Henry Watterson, of Louisville, are at the Brevoort House.

PICNICS.

What They Are—Political Picnics—Scenes and Incidents.

July is *par excellence* the month for picnics. But the word picnic is one capable of many definitions. It is surprising how widely the notions of people differ as to what a picnic is or should be. Some prefer a picnic *pur et simple*, like Mr. Weller, who didn't trouble himself much about horseradish when he was seated before a joint of good roasted beef. Others again care nothing for a picnic unless a large admixture of spice gives an appetizing flavor to the condiment. There is, for instance, the exclusive picnic—at which *ton* is at a high premium and real enjoyment is at a heavy discount—arranged with elaborate care and regardless of expense, for the entertainment of a given number of aristocrats in the woods which line the banks of the Hudson River. It is almost invariably an assemblage of ill-assorted, uncongenial persons, and is frequently utterly spoiled by bad weather, the breaking down of the chartered steam-boat, the non-appearance of one or two leading spirits, or some other of the endless list of *contretemps*. Then, there is the church picnic, such as Henry Ward Beecher and other well-known pastors are in the habit of getting up every year for their Sunday-schools; a picnic where cold corned beef and bread and butter take the place of boned turkey, lobster salad, and *pâté de foie gras*, and where milk and water and tea do duty for Madeira and champagne. And, lastly, there is the New-York City picnic, which knows no other joys than a covered dancing platform, a noisy brass band, bad music, bad cigars, unlimited chewing of tobacco, a very down-town style of dancing, and much whisky drinking.

Of these three distinct classes of picnics, the worst than can be said of the first is that it is morally harmless. There may be some heart-burnings, the exchange of angry glances between rival beauties, perhaps; but they find no further outward expression than a sneering criticism of the detested rival's bonnet, the inharmonious color of her gloves, or her bad taste in dancing so often with some gallant Pius Aneas, who refuses to be longer held in bondage by his Dido. Any possible little encounter among such aristocratically bred and educated people would not amount to the roaring of a sucking dove. A church picnic is in itself beneficial. The children are all under the watchful eye of parents or friends. They eat and drink nothing but what is good for them. They run about with irrepressible, childish glee through the woods and green fields, inhaling an amount of fresh air which their systems will not forget for many a day; they play at all sorts of amusing but innocent games, and go home happy in the remembrance of their day's enjoyment, in time to go to bed at their usual hour, and sufficiently tired to do so without reluctance. But your New-York City picnic is an entirely different affair. The numerous so-called parks which line our river-banks in the upper part of the City are to a certain class of New Yorkers what Hampton Court and Blackheath are to the London cockneys: dangerous places of resort for the young of both sexes; while the picnicers themselves are an intolerable nuisance to the occupants of the surrounding residences.

Young men constantly neglect their business or trade in order to attend these picnics; too often they rob their master's till to enable them to *afford* the expensive luxury. They meet thieves, gamblers and every variety of the *genus* scoundrel, smoke with them, drink with them and make friends with them, without knowing who or what they may be, and sometimes insensibly, sometimes half-willingly, drift into the evil ways of their new-found acquaintances. Take the other sex. A young, unsophisticated girl is invited to a picnic—alone, not under her mother's protection—and the careless or unwise mother allows her daughter to accept the invitation. The girl's vanity is tickled. It is necessary that she should appear to the greatest advantage; and she immediately proceeds to gammon her foolishly-fond father out of a new dress and a new bonnet for the occasion. That success gained, she deliberates as to the color and style which, while being most becoming to herself, is most likely to eclipse the toilet of some friend or rival, who she happens to know is to be present at the picnic. She ponders over the desirability and possibility of running into debt for a new chignon, a silk parasol, and a pair of gloves of the very last new shade. Having arranged all these matters to her satisfaction, she counts the days and hours which must necessarily elapse before, with her new finery somewhat crushed and draggled by her long ride in the crowded, dirty street railroad-car, she sweeps triumphantly on the arm of her escorter, into the crowd of picnickers—her face the color of a red peony, and her too tightly-fitting gloves already spoiled from the fact of the perspiration having forced its way through the kid and started the brilliant color into patches and streaks.

And for what has she put herself to all these pains? To what is she going? In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, not to the sort of entertainment which in her innocence she had anticipated. These park picnics are not the social reunions which many people suppose them to be. They are, for the most part, mere speculations got up by needy corner loafers for the purpose of robbing, or by the proprietor of some Eighth Ward rum-mill for profit, or by some low politician whose local influence can force the sale of a certain number of tickets to *his* picnic. The individual in whose honor the picnic is given invariably makes a good round sum of money out of the ovation. By a private arrangement with the proprietor of the park where the picnic is to be held he secures a share of the profits of the entertainment; he undertaking that a certain number of his personal adherents shall be on hand, and by their example, their swagger, and a little bullying, shall lead all the other visitors to smoke and drink to excess. This is the sort of entertainment the young and unsophisticated girl really attends; and though there are always some quiet and decent families present, fathers and mothers with their children, the majority are not persons fitted for association with respectable girls.

And what does she do when she gets to the picnic? She gradually talks and laughs herself into a state of unnatural excitement. She eats little or nothing, dances a great deal, becomes thirsty and drinks glass after glass of lemonade or some other harmless liquid. As the evening wears on she becomes more excited and more heated from dancing; she is persuaded to take just a little whisky, and then a little more, and a little more. She winds up by breaking out into a spirit of recklessness, and, innocent of all thought of sin as she was when she left her home in the morning, before midnight she is at the mercy of any designing villain. She is decoyed from the dazzling lights of the dancing pavilion to take a stroll along the dark, shady walks which wind among the trees and shrubs, under the excuse of cooling herself. A rustic seat is found in some retired nook. Fresh drinks—too often "doctored"—are placed before her; she finds the ice-cold poison pleasant to her fevered lips, and, poor thing, she knows little of her ruin till reflection and never-ending remorse come to her in her waking moments on the following morning.

This is no exaggerated, overdrawn picture. Young girls are constantly outraged and ruined under these very circumstances. Aye! and fouler crimes are committed under the dark cover of these picnic woods. Men and women have been seen to enter there who have never been seen again, dead or alive. The Police records tell of many a poor fellow who has met his death-blow amid the bar-room glare and glitter inseparable from these picnic parks.

A few nights ago the writer entered one of these places, for the first time, in order to see if they were really as black as they were painted to him by a friend. He saw three things—each of them a terrible condemnation of this style of picnic. It was past 11 o'clock at night, and yet mothers were there with babes in their arms, and many a young child of five or six years of age lay coiled up, sound asleep, on the wooden benches which surrounded the dancing platform. Others, a year or two older, were running and dancing about in the crowd, laughing at drunken men and women, and hearing at every step filthy and profane expressions. Was not that a sad sight to contemplate?

Again, during the waltzing, a respectable young German and his apparently newly-wedded wife, ran against another couple. The drunken hoyden assailed the modest woman with such a volley of filthy language as to bring the tears into her eyes. She quietly told her husband as they stepped aside that she did not like the people, and begged him to take her home. He laughingly replied that they would not "hurt" her, and again whirled her off into the dancing throng. That man thoughtlessly did his wife a wanton injury. Vice is contaminating. His pure wife felt the foulness of its touch. He should have seen this, and he should at once have removed her beyond its reach.

Again, two men, each with a young girl on his arm, approached the bar, and called for two glasses of ale for the girls and two glasses of whisky for themselves. The girls turned away for a moment to speak to some friends who were passing, and one of the men, while their backs were turned, deliberately poured a quantity of whisky into each glass of ale. The girls emptied their glasses, and both of them expressed their surprise at the peculiar "burning" taste of the ale; one openly charging the men with having put whisky or brandy into it. The scoundrel who had done the thing hastily exclaimed: "So help me God, we didn't!" Each of those unsuspecting girls drank enough whisky to intoxicate them. They might have been long ago lost to decency, but there was nothing whatever in their appearance to warrant such a supposition. If they were modest girls, how great was the sin of those men! Their action was coarse and brutal to a degree. It was more devilish than the wiles with which Don Giovanni endeavors to compass the ruin of the artless Zerlina; for it took away from them the power of exercising their intelligence in the defense of their virtue.

THE OHIO MINE DISASTER.

Fire at the Atwater Coal Company's New Mining Slope—Escape of the Miners Cut off—Ten Men Smothered to Death, and Four Others Badly Burned.

From the Cleveland Herald, July 6.

The Atwater Coal Company is a Cleveland corporation, which has recently opened a new mine in Atwater township, two and one-half miles from Lima, on the Pittsburg Railroad, to which station it has built a private railway for transportation of its coal. The coal is reached by a "slope," which penetrates the "bank" for 160 feet, and which is protected from "caving" by wooden supports and roof, like the great majority of such mines. Between one and two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, while fourteen men and one mule were at work in the mine, the entrance to the slope was discovered to be on fire. Four of the alarmed men in the mine rushed out through the slope, getting considerably burned in so doing, but all of them will recover in time. The remainder of the men could not effect their escape, and were smothered in the slope. A telegram was sent to Ravenna for assistance in extinguishing the flames, and the entire Fire Department of that place, accompanied by the Mayor, promptly responded to the summons. The President of the Company was on the way to Cleveland from the mines when the fire broke out, but was recalled by a telegram which reached him at Ravenna. He has been continuously at the scene ever since, and has been doing everything within the limits of possibility which duty and humanity demanded in the premises. The people of the entire surrounding country flocked to the scene by scores and by hundreds, and also rendered timely and energetic assistance in such directions as it was needed.

As soon as the case would admit, efforts were resolutely made to reach the imprisoned victims, but so much mischief had been wrought by the flames, which were not fully subdued until Thursday afternoon, that the progress was necessarily slow and discouraging, and it was not until Thursday noon that the first body was reached. By Thursday night six more were recovered. Richard Roberts, boss miner, was in the slope, and also his two brothers, and these and Thomas Names are the only victims whose names are yet known to us.

Sunday Music—Arrest of a Militia Captain.

Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, as Sergt. Christie, of the Fourth Ward Police, was sitting at the Station-house desk, he heard the sound of martial music in the neighborhood. Remembering that no less than six Captains had been tried for permitting music to be played on the Sabbath, the Sergeant sent out one of the reserve to look into the matter. The officer failed to find the offending band, and the Sergeant was at his wit's end, when a little boy ran into the Station-house and stated that the officer on post in Catherine-street had arrested a "whole regiment," and wanted six officers to assist in bringing it to the Station. The necessary assistance was at once dispatched to the scene, and soon after the seven Policemen marched into the Station having in custody a militia officer. He proved to be Capt. William Brandis, of No. 50 Bowery, and commandant of a company in the Eleventh Regiment. The company had been to a funeral, and the officer had stopped them because the band was playing. When the Captain was arrested his command became indignant and followed the prisoner to the Police Station, threatening vengeance upon the policemen who had him in custody. Capt. Brandis was also much excited at the unexpected turn of affairs, but he saw the force of Sergt. Christie's argument that he was the only person to blame, and, at the suggestion of his captors, requested the company to go home quietly and leave him to his fate. The soldiers obeyed the order with very bad grace, and the Captain philosophically sat down in his holiday uniform. Sergt. Christie then telegraphed to Head-quarters for instructions, and being referred to the law, decided to keep the Captain a prisoner all night. Garrett Sheehan, residing at No. 41 Oliver-street, acted in a very disorderly manner when the arrest was made, and did his best to incite the soldiers to attack the Police and rescue their Captain. For this Mr. Sheehan was himself arrested, and will be arraigned at the Tombs today with the militia officer.

The Tammany Tigers.

The projected grand opening at the Americus Club-house, Greenwich, did not take place Saturday. A few of the members came to spend Sunday there, in boating, fishing and the enjoyment of creature comforts, but that was all. The fact is, that since Mr. Tweed has lost control of the Department of Public Works, which was, *par excellence*, the milch cow of the Ring, the great majority of the Americus tigers are utterly unable to support the lavish expenditure which the club entailed. The debts, it is true, have been paid off, but few of the members are willing to revive the gluttonous glories of the past, because every man now has to pay for what he has, whereas formerly it went into the general account, which was settled by an assessment at the end of the season. Then the chiefs paid up for those of their henchmen who were "short." But after the troubles last Fall it was agreed that this practice should cease, which was inevitable, as the chiefs and their followers had been merged in one common ruin. The attempt at revival this Summer has been unquestionably got up with a view to impress Greeley with the idea that Tammany is as powerful as ever. Should Horace be nominated at Baltimore there can be no doubt that sufficient money will be forthcoming to make things pleasant, and then, perhaps, the Americus Club may prosper. But at the present moment everything is on the cheapest scale, many of the attendants have been dismissed, and the refreshments are of a very limited character. In fact, were it not for the absurdly rich furniture, the Axminster carpets, the immense mirrors, the wonderful Ingersoll chairs and the tawdry tables, a visitor might be excused for believing that the Club had returned to its pristine days of simple enjoyment before it became the tool of Tweed.

Cold Weather Reports from Nevada.

From the Virginia City Enterprise, June 30.

The weather yesterday was still colder than the day previous. At 1 o'clock P. M., when the weather should have been warmest, the mercury was down to 58, although not a cloud was to be seen in any part of the heavens. As soon as the sun disappeared below the top of Mount Davidson the air became almost wintry, and men who were abroad in linen coats rushed to their rooms and changed them for heavy Winter ones. In all the saloons where the stoves had not yet been taken down fires were kindled, and there was no lack of patronage. The weather was really remarkable. No one could in any way account for the extraordinary coldness, as the sky was perfectly clear, and, though a stiff breeze was blowing, it was still impossible to see where the cold came from. Some of the late arrivals from California were perfectly shriveled, and even old Washoeites were to be seen hunting hot whiskies.

Prostrated by the Heat.

The following cases of prostration by the heat were reported by the Police yesterday:

Henry Smith, aged twenty-one, of No. 435 East Eighteenth-street. Sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Phillip Wennell, aged twenty-six, German, of No. 146 Forsyth-street. Sent home.

Mrs. Meehan, aged seventy, no home. Sent to Park Hospital.

Frederick Eichenfelt, a German, twenty-six years of age, of East Houston-street, found in First-avenue and Eighty-ninth-street. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Louis Aiglittee, aged sixty-four, found at West and Albany streets. Sent to Park Hospital.

Found in the River.

The body of an unknown man was found yesterday floating in the East River at Pier No. 29. The deceased had on nothing but a pair of linen pants marked "Workhouse, No. 2." He is therefore supposed to have been an inmate of the workhouse on Blackwell's Island.

The remains of an unknown man were found yesterday floating in the Harlem River at One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street. The body was attired in red and white shirts, black cloth vest, brown pantaloons, and gaiters. Removed to the Morgue for identification.

Another body was found yesterday in the East River, at Pier No. 20, and was taken to the Morgue for identification.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Thomas Brady, aged four years, of No. 435 East Seventeenth-street, fell out of a window at his home, yesterday, and was seriously injured.

For stabbing Terence Morgan in the face and shoulder on Saturday night, Owen O'Neill was arrested by the Seventeenth Precinct Police, and held at Essex Market yesterday.

John Shaughnessy was held for trial at Jefferson Market yesterday, for striking Andrew Ames, of No. 8 Hague-street, on the head with a tumbler, and severely injuring him.

At the Manhattanville Police Court, yesterday, James Dobson was held to answer in $500 bail for robbing Stephen D. Smith of $5 at No. 697 Broadway, where prisoner kept a lottery game.

Joseph Bentz was committed in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday for stealing $55 worth of pants from the store of Fritz Boschert, No. 1,246 Second-avenue. Bentz admitted his guilt.

For snapping a loaded revolver at Joseph Prince, of No. 261 Stanton-street, on Saturday evening, John L. Cassidy, of No. 117 Henry-street, was held for trial at Essex Market yesterday.

John Baker, aged sixty, died at the Park Hospital yesterday, from injuries received by falling into an excavation in Frankfort-street, while chasing some lads who had been annoying him.

John McComb, a notorious ruffian, was committed by Justice Cox in default of $500, charged with shooting Officer Gilgan, of the Fifteenth Precinct, with intent to kill, on Saturday night.

While James Keeley, aged twenty, of No. 328 West Twenty-eighth-street, was bathing at the foot of Thirtieth-street, North River, he struck his head against a spile, causing a severe wound. He was attended by Police Surgeon Henry and taken home.

Patrolman James Finn, of the Fifth Precinct, while examining an unoccupied building, No. 14 Lispenard-street, stepped on a plank which gave way beneath him and he was precipitated to the cellar, sustaining serious injuries. He was sent home.

Wm. Desmond, aged eleven, of No. 242 Cherry-street, on the 4th inst. attempted to jump on board an excursion-boat as it was leaving the dock at the foot of Pike-street, and falling into the East River was drowned. His remains were recovered yesterday.

The remains of the man who was run over and killed by car No. 88 of the Second-avenue, at the corner of Twenty-third-street, on the evening of the 4th inst., have been identified as James Wallace, of No. 324 East Twenty-fifth-street, who was employed in a livery-stable in Great Jones-street.

The German Eight-hour League of the Furniture Trade, Mr. Schlueter presiding, met at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms yesterday, and discussed the question of abandoning the strike for the present. A resolution was passed instructing the delegates to call meetings of the members to consider the proposition.

Officer Hurston, of the Nineteenth Precinct, on Saturday found Charles Brown, aged twelve years, in charge of a horse and wagon which he offered to dispose of for $10. The officer took him into custody on suspicion, and subsequently the property was identified by Michael Curran, of Jersey City, as his. The young thief was committed in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday.

On Saturday evening, the attention of Officer Files, of the Twenty-second Precinct, was attracted by the cries of a girl in Forty-ninth-street. He ran to the scene, and found John McCabe, a notorious rough, criminally assaulting an unfortunate girl named Mary Governor, who resides on the corner of Sixty-fourth-street and Eleventh-avenue. The officer pursued McCabe, but did not succeed in arresting him until he fired two shots at him. McCabe was committed in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday.

BROOKLYN.

Mrs. Frederika Blossman, residing on Fulton-avenue, was severely burned, on Saturday night, by the explosion of a kerosene-oil lamp.

Orloff Nelson, a clerk, was arrested on Saturday night, on a charge of embezzling $70 belonging to the Davis Machine Company, and appropriating it to his own use.

Yesterday the body of an unknown man was found floating in the river at the foot of Vandyke-street. Deceased was about forty-five years, five feet eight inches high, had dark hair and sandy whiskers. His clothes indicated that he was a laboring man.

LONG ISLAND.

A negro, named Charles Davis, was fatally injured, on Friday night, in a quarrel, at the saloon of a German, named Christ, at Newtown. He lingered until yesterday, when he died. Christ and his son, it is alleged, committed the assault.

It has been definitely determined to change the route of the main line of the Long Island Railroad from Farmingdale, east to Manor Station, and take up the rails on that section, running all through trains by way of Northport.

Reported Discovery of Indian Relics in Illinois.

From the Peoria (Ill.) Democrat, June 30.

Two additional Indian graves were discovered yesterday at the excavation making by Kinsey & Mahler, for their new foundry, on Adams-street. The graves were about twenty feet apart, one of them containing many very valuable relics. It is believed that they belonged to the famous Indian warrior, Little Turtle. The more important relics discovered are as follows: A large copper kettle, a metel dish, several belts of wampum, an iron tomahawk six or eight inches long, one large silver brooch and four small brooches, about twenty-five silver buckles, a pair of silver ear-rings, and a portion of a moccasin. Also two silver breast-plates, which have inscribed on them the figure of a turtle. A large double silver cross was found with the breast plates. There were also silver armlets. A large silver ring inclosed a star with seven points. The pipe of peace was even there. It was of a whitish cast—the red pipe denoting war. Little Turtle was a celebrated chief of the Miamis. In 1794 he made an attack on Fort Recovery, at the head of 1,000 braves. He fought hard against "Mad Anthony," as Gen. Wayne was designated by the whites, and as the Black Snake by the Indians. Little Turtle had counseled peace, but he was overruled by his brother chiefs, and the battle went against the red man.

A Long Voyage in a Cockle Shell.

From the San Francisco Alta, June 29.

The announcement, made a few days ago that Alexander Goodenough, a practical mechanic, but a "landsman, too," had started from Rogue River in a nondescript craft for San Francisco, created considerable merriment even at the expense of a man who was thought to be a doomed adventurer. Yesterday afternoon, however, he sailed into port, passed along the water-front, and moored his naval curiosity at Long Bridge. On the authority of C. H. A. Brickwedel, corner of First and Brannan streets, we have to base our account of his adventures.

Mr. Goodenough is a practical machinist, who has on some occasions exhibited inventive genius. He was engaged to serve as engineer in a saw-mill on Puget Sound some time ago. Subsequently he was out of employment, and desirous of coming to San Francisco. His funds, however, were insufficient to provide him with necessary means, so he looked about for some means whereby he might economise and still accomplish his object. While cogitating on the subject, he discovered an old useless hull of a cigar-shaped boat, which was given to him by the owner. This hull is twenty feet long by three and one-half feet wide in the centre. It is round, tapering to points at either end. It is so ballasted that it retains a certain position in the water, and keeps up the open hatchway in the centre, which is arranged with a sliding cover. A mast was rigged in this peculiar craft, and bed-ticking was made use of for sails. A mainsail, top-sail and jib were provided, the gear all being so arranged that it could be worked by a person in the hatchway. Thus equipped, with twenty-one gallons of water, ship-bread, canned-fruit and blankets, the intrepid landsman embarked on his voyage twenty-two days ago. He was considered insane by many. He had no knowledge whatever of navigation, and was wholly dependent on his inventive mind, assisted by a small compass. When out upon the ocean, he sat erect in the hatchway, with the sliding hatch drawn close to his body. In this way he prevented water from being shipped. When the sea was smooth and the wind light, he would crawl into his shell like a floating-snail, and take a nap with composure and comfort. His shell was called Carrie, and she was well named. On the 20th inst. he left Rogue River, having put in there for a short time for rest and provisions. Sometimes he experienced rough weather, but never shipped a sea. He was only frightened once, and that was when he found himself, a pigmy of the deep, surrounded by a school of whales. He passed several ships and created no little wonderment by his singular appearance. Once he was hailed as a strayed fisherman, but he only made the wonder greater when he explained his purpose. Having arrived here, after the story of his successful voyage had been well circulated and believed, there was a general demand that the craft that had made 800 miles at sea should be placed on exhibition.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.

will continue the sale of their IMMENSE STOCK of SILVER-WARE, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY and FANCY GOODS, during the SUMMER MONTHS. All goods will be sold WITHOUT RESERVE, at a GREAT REDUCTION, to CLOSE THE BUSINESS.

MAINE'S PORTABLE WINDOW VENTILATOR. UNDERHILL & CO., No. 95 Duane-st.

Havana Weekly Markets.

HAVANA, July 6.—Sugar quiet and steady; demand light; holders firm; stocks in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 400,000 boxes and 55,000 hhds.; receipts of the past week at Havana and Matanzas, 34,500 boxes and 1,050 hhds. Exports during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 33,500 boxes and 3,700 hhds., of which 2,260 boxes and 2,300 hhds. were for the United States. Bacon quiet and steady at $13@$13 50. Butter weak at $32@$34 for superior American; $23@$25 for Goshen. Flour quiet and weak; quotations are nominal. Hams in fair demand at $13@$15 for American Salted; $20@$21 50 for American Sugar-cured. Lard irregular at $13 50@$13 87½ in kegs; $17@$18 25 in tins. Lumber buoyant. Shooks flat at 6 reals for Box. 18@20 reals for hogsheads. Empty Hogsheads $2 50. Freights flat and irregular; ⅌ box of Sugar to Northern and Southern ports in the United States, 50c.@62½c.; ⅌ hhd. to Northern and Southern ports, $3 25@$4; ⅌ hhd. Molasses to do., $3@$3 50. Exchange firm; on the United States, 60 days, currency, ½@1 ⅌ cent. premium; do., short-sight currency, 2¼@2½ premium; on do. 60 days, gold, 13½ premium; on London, 26¼@27¼ premium; on Paris, 11¼@11½ premium.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Batavia, from Liverpool.—P. Loeve, W. Strange, wife, infant and nurse, Mrs. R. Payne, Miss A. E. Braufort, Dr. T. H. Davies, W. Pearson, J. Bogle and wife.

In steam-ship City of London, from Liverpool.—G. F. Pearson, A. Minoz, Alfred Naerhuyser, Mr. Swanwick, John Ryan, G. Gembell.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4:36 | Sun sets.....7:32 | Moon sets...9:49

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.9:39 | Gov. Island.10:28 | Hell Gate..11:50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SUNDAY, July 7.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of London, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool June 25 and Queenstown 26th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. June 30, lat. 47 20, lon. 32 passed ship Graham's Polly, from Philadelphia, for Cronstadt; July 3, lat. 42 40, lon. 53 40, steam-ship Egypt, hence for Liverpool; 4th, lat. 42 25, lon. 58 50, Cunard steam-ship, bound E; 6th, 11:20 P. M., 65 miles E. of Sandy Hook, Scotch, Bremen, Inman, and White Star steamers, all bound E.

Steam-ship Batavia, (Br.,) Murphy, Liverpool June 20 and Queenstown 26th, with mdse. and 396 passengers to C. G. Francklyn. July 1, lat. 48 18, lon. 37 38, passed a Cunard steam-ship bound E.; 3d, lat. 44 47, lon. 49 47, signalized bark Manaite, (Dutch,) from Liverpool, for St. John, N.B.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to George B. Merrick. July 6, off Fenwick's Island, saw bark Continental, (of Boston,) steering N.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Walker, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam ship Co.

Steam-ship Western Metropolis, Quick, New-Orleans July 1, with mdse. and passengers to F. Baker.

Ship Weathersfield, (of Liverpool,) Kaylle, Calcutta and Sand Heads Feb. 21, with mdse. to J. D. Wood—vessel to S. L. Merchant & Co. Passed the Cape of Good Hope May 3, St. Helena May 23, and crossed the equator June 5, in lon. 31 28. Had fine weather throughout the passage.

Bark Nomad, Townsend, St. Croix 12 ds., with sugar, rum, molasses and 13 passengers to P. Hanford & Co. Had fine weather, with light winds and calms. Left in port bark Prindsesse Alexandra, (Dan.,) to sail the 27th for New-York.

Bark Syra, (of Pembroke, Me.,) Corning, Cow Bay, 12 days, with coal to C. B. Swain & Son; vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark James Carthy, (of Liverpool,) Murdock, Ponce, P. R., 17 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley. Had fine weather and calms.

Brig Aurora, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Facter, St. Pierre, Mart., 17 ds., with sugar, &c., to Reynal & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Had moderate weather.

Brig Minnehaha, (of Digby, N. S.,) Mitchell, Ponce, P. R., 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to Spence, Montague & Co.—vessel to master. Had light winds and calms.

Brig Williams, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Williams Cienfuegos, 17 ds. with sugar and molasses to J. G. Fowler—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co. Had fine weather. June 30, lat. 26 30, lon. 74 30, spoke ship Helen Clinton from New-Orleans for Genoa.

Brig Phillis & Mary, (Br.,) Baynes, Rio Janeiro via Hampton Roads 52 ds., with coffee to Kirkland and Von Sachs—vessel to master. Crossed the equator May 27, in lon. 32; had light variable weather.

Brig B. Young, Plummer, Portland, 8 days, with lumber to master.

Schr. R. M. Atwood, (of Harwich,) Doane, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Had fine weather; left in port schr. O. M. Marrett, just arrived; July 4, lat. 22 50, lon. 74 30, passed schr. Rising Sun, (of Provincetown,) with two boats out fast of a whale.

Schr. Hortensia, (of Boston,) Norton, Demerara 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. M. Smith, Son & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. July 1, lat. 30 19, lon. 69 18, spoke brig J. H. Gillespie, hence for Kingston, Jam.

Schr. Victor, Mahoney, Para 17 ds., with rubber and nuts to F. G. Guimaraes—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. George H. Eneas, (of Nassau,) Wark, San Salvador 9 ds., with pines to J. & T. Pearsall.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. E.; cloudy.

Spoken.

June 5, by ship Weathersfield, on the equator and lon. 30 28 W., spoke ship Sea Chief, (Br.,) from Cardiff, for Point de Galle; July 3, lat. 33 47 N., lon. 70 19 W., brig Alice, of Shelburne, N. S., hence for Belize.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 7.—Arr. steamers Panther, from Philadelphia, and Wm. Lawrence, from Baltimore; brig M. Knowleton, from Baltimore, and ship Importer, from Liverpool.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 7.—Arr., steamer Georgia, from New-York; brig Tubal Cain, from Matanzas; schr. Maria C. Frye, from Baltimore.

Sld., brig Simoda, for Cork and a market.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 7.—Arr. steam-ship Huntsville, from New-York.

Sld., brigs James Baker, for Brunswick, Ga.; Eria, for Boston; schrs. Bowdoin, for Portland; Maggie McNeill, for Philadelphia.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—The ship Robinson Crusoe, from Liverpool, has arr. here.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, July 6.—The steam-ship City of Merida, from New-York July 1, arr. here this morning.

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION-SQUARE.

SCENT-BOTTLES, DRAM-FLASKS, TRAVELING-BAGS, SHAWL-STRAPS, &C.

BELFAST

GINGER ALE

SUPERIOR TO THE IMPORTED,

MANUFACTURED BY

CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.,

Broadway, Corner 24th-st.

OTIS' Safety Hoisting MACHINERY

OTIS BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 348 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

HALL OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE,

3d-av., between 63d and 64th-sts.
THE SPLENDID BAND
of the
GARDE REPUBLICAINE,

M. PAULOS, Leader, will give their first Concert on TUESDAY EVENING, July 9, at the spacious Hall of the American Institue, which has been handsomely painted and decorated for this purpose. Tickets of admission to all parts of the house, $1; reserved seats, $1 50. To be had at Messrs. Hall & Son's, Schirmer's, Ditson's, and at the door. This Hall is delightfully ventilated, and is the coolest place of resort in New York, and is as convenient of approach as any of the up-town places of amusement, being within a few minutes' walk of the lower end of the Central Park, and passed by all the lines of horse and steam railroads and ferries entering the city, and less than a mile from the Great Central Depot on 42d-st.